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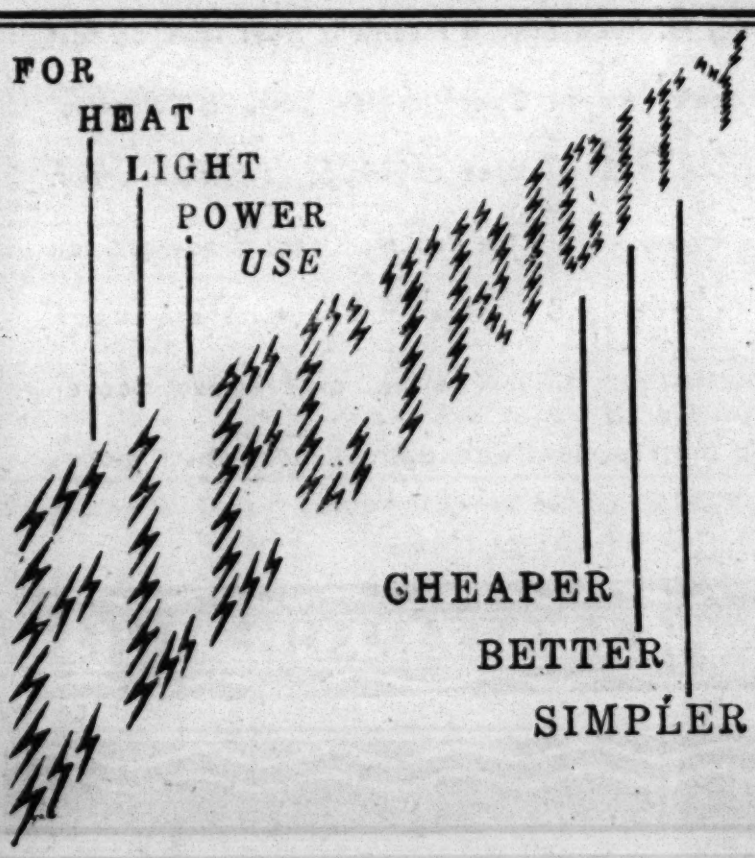

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THE INDEPENDENCE "CIRCUS" AT MANILA

UNITED STATES SENATOR Marry B. Hawes of Missouri recently passed through Shanghai on his way back to Washington after a momentous visit to the Philippines. Senator Hawes announced prior to his departure from the United States that his purpose in going to Manila was to find out for himself conditions in the Islands and to let the Filipinos convince him, if they could, that they really wanted independence. The Senator spent six weeks traveling about the provinces and according to the words of a well-known Filipino writer, he has literally "left Manila gasping" as he probably did more to promote Philippine independence and unify Filipino thought on the question than the Islands' leaders have been able to accomplish through their own efforts in several years. The motives that inspired Senator Hawes in his action and in his plan to introduce an "independence bill" in the next session of Congress are not known, but it is suspected that he has been inspired by important American agricultural and manufacturing interests who wish to cut off the Philippines as a means of relieving themselves from the competition of Philippine products in the home American market. Present Hoover's action in dispatching Secretary of War Hurley to Manila is supposed to be inspired by a similar motive on the part of the present Washington administration to "get out of the Philippines" as quickly as possible. According to popular report it will be Secretary Hurley's job to arrange for the liquidation of the American military and naval establishment in the Islands, in a comparatively brief period of time prior to the granting of definite and unrestricted independence.

As the Philippine independence question is a matter of deep concern to China due to the residence of many thousands of Chinese in the Islands, it is inevitable that China must be deeply interested in this question. Likewise is the question of deep interest to American residents in the Far East for a liquidation of the American position at Manila is bound to affect the position of Americans elsewhere in this part of the world, but particularly in China. For these reasons it is of considerable interest to review recent Manila happenings incidental to the visit of the Senator from Missouri. In the first place, Senator Hawes told the Filipinos that if they wanted indepen-

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dence they should unite and tell the United States what they wanted. Also, he urged them to send another independence delegation to Washington. He took issue with the American businessmen in Manila who have always claimed that the Islands were not ready for independence and openly charged those who counselled 20 or 30 years of preparation for independence with being "hypocrites," declaring that they did not have the courage to say they did not want independence at any time. Senator Hawes did not follow the usual procedure when he arrived in Manila: he did not call on the Governor-General, but immediately got in touch with the Filipino political leaders for a conference on the independence question and on the bill which he intends to introduct in the coming session of Congress. He also told the Filipino leaders to take a"strong" stand with the American commercial community in Manila and in case the Americans "got too rough" to remind them that there once occurred a "Boston tea party" when the American colonists were fighting for their independence. The *Manila Bulletin*, the only American paper in the Philippines took strong exception to the tactics of the Missouri Senator in stirring up the independence sentiment without regard for the economic phases of the matter. The Senator then came back and demanded that the *Bulletin* come out and state its policy—which the Bulletin did the next day, "calling for independence after a period of preparation along economic lines of not less than twenty-five to thirty years."

Persons who are familiar with prevailing sentiment in the United States are of opinion that the Filipinos stand a better chance of obtaining independence in the next session of Congress than ever before. This time they have a combination of elements in their favor. In the first place the American Government wants to reduce army and naval expenditures, which would be possible through a withdrawal from the Philippines. In the second place agricultural and industrial interests in the United States wish to prevent the free importation of Philippine products, particularly sugar, cocoa-nut oil and hemp. In the third place American labor interests, particularly labor unions on the Pacific Coast wish to prevent the unrestricted immigration of Filipino labor. Since none of these things can be accomplished so long as the Philippines are a dependency of the United States, it has naturally led to a strong agitation for independence in Washington. And since the Democratic Party has always stood for Philippine independence, it is now thought that a bill providing for freeing the Islands stands a more than 50-percent chance of passage in the next session of Congress. The imminence of independence has naturally created a curious reaction at Manila as the Filipino political leaders now realize that they will in all probability be forced shortly to stand on their own feet in a none-too-friendly world. The result has been to cause the political leaders to favor some sort of compromise that would permit American withdrawal from the Islands gradually over a stated period such as five or ten years. At any rate the prospects for Philippine freedom appear to be brighter now than at any time since the American occupation in 1898. The argument that the Philippines are not ready for independence" may be dismissed without further discussion as we do not remember to have ever read in history of a colony that was "ready for independence" that is, from the standpoint of the controlling country. Colonies do not gain their independence due to their ability to assume the responsibility of looking after their own affairs. They usually go ahead and gain their independence first: then solve the problems resulting from independence afterward.

SETTLING AMERICAN PROBLEMS IN AN AMERICAN WAY

THERE probably never was held a meeting of an American community abroad for the purpose of discussing some local problem but what some American sitting in the back row didn't get up and suggest that the Americans "should follow the precedent set by the Eskimos." There then usually follows an enthusiastic exposition of the ability of the Eskimos as colonizers; how they handled the natives, etcetera, and so on. The unfortunate phase of the situation is that the average American community, being more or less without precedents, is swayed by the suggestion about the Eskimos and the result is a decision based upon Eskimo precedents rather than American principles. We are, of course, using the term "Eskimo" in a figurative sense in order not to wound anybody's fellings, but it is a fact that many of the complications experienced by American communities abroad have been due to this very element—the readiness of Americans residing abroad to follow the practices, good or bad, of other peoples. Who hasn't heard the expression, "We ought to do like the Japanese; they know how to deal with the Chinese," or it may have been, "Why not follow the British practice; they have had longer experience in dealing with natives?" Before the World War one heard much about the ability of the Germans as colonizers, but now the French and Dutch are extolled for their ability to deal with Oriental races. While a knowledge of the practices of other peoples is of obvious value in handling given situations, it also is true that some of the worst blunders that overseas Americans have made, have been in slavishly following the precedents of other peoples, rather than basing decisions upon American principles. These thoughts were suggested by a recent conversation with a well known American professor of political science who has spent several years in active contact with the Philippine situation. The professor expressed the opinion that the American community in the Philippines had made a monumental mistake in certain of its dealings with the Pilipinos due to the fact that instead of following well-established American principles, the local American community had been swayed by precedents established in other parts of the world by certain European interests in their dealings with colonials. The situation in the Philippines has now gone so far that early mistakes cannot be rectified, but the lesson involved in these mistakes should not be lost. In other words, the American communities elsewhere in the Far East, in China and Japan, and other places should bear these points in mind in their dealings with other races—that

the particular problems should be considered and settled purely in the light of American relations with the foreign peoples concerned and not according to precedents established by some other national group either present or past. If Americans would keep these points in mind, most of their complications in dealing with peoples of other nationalities and races would not arise, or if they did they could easily be solved satisfactorily for everybody concerned. Surely the United States occupies a sufficiently important position in world affairs that no American should hesitate for a minute in following his natural instincts based on sound American principles.

JAPANESE MILITARY DEMAND FOR STRONG POLICY

AFTER having been responsible, due to neglect or outright connivance for the deaths of 119 Chinese residents of Korea, one can only view with extreme disgust the present campaign being conducted by the Japanese General Staff and military clique for a "strong" China policy on the part of the Japanese Government. Basing their contention upon the alleged murder of a Japanese military officer in Manchuria by Chinese bandits and the recent Tsingtao incident wherein several members of a Japanese "super-patriotic" organization received minor wounds at the hands of a Chinese mob, the Japanese military clique is pressing the Tokyo Government to adopt a "strong" policy. According to a report which appeared in the *Japan Chronicle*, British paper published at Kobe, on August 25 the Japanese General Staff is pressing the Tokyo Foreign Office to take steps to force China to provide guarantees "for the absolute safety of Japanese travelers in Manchuria and Mongolia....and if China shows herself incapable of guaranteeing such safety, then Japan must reserve the right to undertake the task herself by recourse to armed force." The report in the *Chronicle* also stated that the Japanese Peers, or members of the Upper House in the Diet are also severely criticising Baron Shidehara for his so-called "weak policy" in dealing with China and demanding a stronger policy somewhat along the line advocated by the Japanese military clique. In view of the charge of Chang Chi, member of the Kuomintang Central Executive, that a considerable number of Japanese military officers in Manchuria are engaged in the illicit dope trade, there appears to be special significance in the demand of the Japanese General Staff that China should be compelled to "guarantee absolute safety for Japanese travelers in Manchuria and Mongolia." And, as stated in the foregoing, coming on top of the recent Korean incidents wherein 119 peaceful Chinese residents were murdered, 370 seriously injured and 82 reported missing, the Japanese military clique's demand for "strong" action can have no other effect than to provoke a feeling of profound disgust.

MANY OF WORLD'S UNHEALTHY PORTS LOCATED IN CHINA

A few months ago the President of the United States caused to be compiled a list of the world's so-called unhealthy ports wherein are stationed American consular officials. The list which has now been made public includes 79 cities, of which number 10 or slightly more than twelve percent of the total are located in the Chinese Republic. Cuba comes next with 9 unhealthy ports and Mexico third with eight cities where it is considered unhealthy for foreigners to reside. The purpose of the compilation was to determine the periods for retirement of members of the American Foreign Service, it being reckoned that one year's service in an "unhealthy" port was equivalent to one and a half years in a healthy port. The order which was issued by President Hoover on June 8 of this year was made retroactive as from January 1, 1900. Under the new regulation, Consul-General E. S. Cunningham at Shanghai, who has served for 33 years and six months, chiefly in "unhealthy" ports, receives credit toward retirement for the equivalent of 44 years and 11 months. The list of world cities which were rated as "unhealthy" in President Hoover's order of June 8, is as follows, those marked "*" being located in China:

Acapulco, Mexico
Aden, Arabia
Alvaro Obregon (Frontera) Mexico.
*Amoy, China
Antilla, Cuba
Asuncion, Paraguay
Baghdad, Iraq
Bahia, Brazil
Bangkok, Siam
Barranquilla, Colombia
Batavia, Java
Belize, British Honduras
Bluefields, Nicaragua
Bombay, India
Buenaventura, Columbia
Caibarien, Cuba
Calcutta, India
*Canton, China
Cartagena, Colombia
Loanda, Angola
Lourenco Marques, East Africa
Madras, India

Managua, Nicaragua
Manaos, Brazil
Manzanillo, Cuba
Manzanillo, Mexico
Marzcaibo, Venezuela
Martinique, French West Indes
Matanzas, Cuba
Mazatlan, Mexico
Medan, Sumatra

Monrovia, Liberia
*Nanking, China
Nuevitas, Cuba
Para, Brazil
Penang, Straits Settlements
Pernambuco, Brazil
Port Limon, Costa Rica
Progreso, Mexico
Puerto Barrios, Guatemala
Puerto Cabello, Venezuela
Ceiba, Honduras
*Changsha, China
*Chungking, China
Cienfuegos, Cuba
Colombo, Ceylon
Corinto, Nicaragua
Dakar, Senegal
*Foochow, China
Georgetown, British-Guiama
Guayaquil, Ecuador
Guaymas, Mexico
Habana, Cuba
*Hankow, China
*Hong Kong
Karachi, India
Lagos, Nigeria
La Guaira, Venezuela
La Paz, Bolivia
Leopoldville, Belgian Congo
Puerto Castilla, Honduras
Puerto Castilla, Honduras
Puerto Cortes, Honduras
Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic
Rangoon, India
Sagua la Grande, Cuba
Saigon, French Indo-China
Salina Cruz, Mexico
Santa Marta, Colombia
Santiago, Cuba

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
*Shanghai, China
Singapore, Straits Settlements

Surabaya, Java
*Swatow, China

Taihoku, Taiwan
Tampico, Mexico
Tananarive, Madagascar
Tela, Honduras
Vera Cruz, Mexico

SETTLEMENT RENDITION AT HANGCHOW CONFERENCE

THE appointment of a special committee to make a study of the question of rendition of the local foreign-administered areas in connection with the forthcoming meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations (October 21-November 4) again brings prominently to attention the question of the deplorable conditions existing in the Shanghai French Concession. According to a report published in the Chinese newspapers last week the question of settlement rendition will be handled by a special committee composed of local Chinese businessmen, bankers and educators who have already devoted considerable study to the question. The committee will be composed of the following, Hsu Sing-loh, L. T. Chen, Herman C. E. Liu, O. S. Lieu, Chang Chia-ngau, K. P. Chen, Tao Meng-woo, Liu Ching-shan, Chow Tso-tsung, W. W. Yen and Lin Wen-ching. K. P. Chen and Lin Kang-hou will have charge of the financing of the work of the Chinese delegation which is estimated at $150,000. At a meeting of the Shanghai group which was held at the Bankers' Club on August 28 it was stated that the question of settlement rendition probably would receive chief attention at the meeting, the Chinese purpose being to use every possible effort to convince the delegates from other countries of the justice of China's demand for abolition of the foreign administered areas at Shanghai. Voluminous literature will be prepared for the purpose of offsetting the Feetham Report as well as showing up the "sore-spots" which are permitted to exist under foreign flags at Shanghai. Chief attention will be directed at conditions in the Shanghai French Concession where gambling, opium and narcotics traffic and other forms of open commercialized vice are permitted.

As the delegates from abroad, including groups from the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines, will begin to arrive in Shanghai before the end of the present month, one wonders whether any special efforts are being made to force the officials of the French Concession to effect a "clean-up" prior to the opening of the Conference. In case this cannot be done, Shanghai residents may rest assured that the entire city, including the International Settlement, will be judged by conditions prevailing in the French Concession. The fact that the officials of the International Settlement forced a closure of all gambling resorts will have little effect so long as present conditions continue in the adjoining French-administered area. In other words all Shanghai will be judged from the standpoint of the Frenchtown resorts, the reason being that the average visitor from abroad will not be able to distinguish the narrow line which separates morality on one side of the border and immorality on the other side. The further fact that the Chinese adminstered areas are free from this type of vice will naturally be used with damaging effect in the campaign for complete rendition of the foreign-administered areas. Recently it has been suggested that the real explanation of conditions in the French Concession is to be found in the fact that the French believe that settlement rendition is inevitable, hence it has been decided to "make-hay" while the opportunity exists. Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the International Settlement, declared several months ago that it would be impossible to expect the Powers' support in the maintenance of the foreign position at Shanghai so long as the foreign settlements served as an "Oriental Monte-Carlo." Mr. Fessenden's statement was made in connection with the campaign against the British dog-racing tracks in the International area. Since the closing of the gambling resorts in the International Settlement, similar resorts have been opened in the adjoining French Concession, the French officials taking advantage of the situation by opening their area not only to gambling, but to all other forms of vice, both Oriental and Occidental, including opium and narcotic dives and the lowest forms of prostitution.

Elements Behind the Political-Economic Crisis in England

SEVERAL months ago a Vancouver newspaper published an editorial dealing with the economic situation in countries bordering on the Pacific wherein it was pointed out that the parity of the British pound sterling could not be maintained in the event Australia defaulted on its debt to England. This editorial was prophetic because the present political crisis in Great Britain is due to that very situation coming about plus a number of other international complications including the Indian problem, the Spanish revolution, the China situation and economic complications throughout South America which have caused a number of countries to default on their foreign debts. A brief discussion of the serious financial-economic situation in England appeared in these columns of *The Review* on August 8, but happenings of extraordinary significance have occurred since that time.

These events may be summarized in brief fashion: (1) On August 1 a committee which had been appointed to inquire into national income and expenditures announced that the British Government was facing a deficit of £120,000,000 and that economies aggregating £96,500,000 would have to be effected in order to balance the budget; (2) The economy committee recommended drastic cuts in governmental expenditures including important reductions in the so-called appropriations for unemployment insurance, otherwise, the "dole;" (3) The proposal to reduce the appropriations for the dole produced an immediate crisis in the Labor Party and resulted in that party's resignation and the formation of a new coalition or "national" government; (4) In order to bolster up the standing of the pound sterling, the American Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank of France granted credits to the Bank of England amounting to £50,000,000, which credit is now to be extended and increased by an additional credit of £60,000,000.

This constitutes the bare outline of a situation which has been world-startling in its suddeness and intensity. But while startling in the suddenness of its development, the crisis really had its origin in events prior to the publication of the Hoover Plan. The Hoover Plan for a year's moratorium on war debts was designed for the purpose of preventing the economic and financial collapse of Germany and also allegedly for the purpose of heading off what was then believed to be a general move for the complete cancellation of war debts which would leave the United States holding the bag. When the British Labor Government took the initiative in calling the recent London Conference which was participated in by Britain, France, Germany, Japan America, Belgium and Italy, there was undoubtedly hope in England that it could be broadened to include political issues as well as total debt cancellation and reduction of armaments, but President Hoover insisted that political issues be not discussed and that the Conference confine itself strictly to the terms of the Hoover proposal, that is, a year's moratorium on debts and the extension of temporary financial relief to Germany. For these reasons the British Government considered the London Conference largely a failure, due to the refusal of the United States to discuss war debts and the like refusal of France to discuss reparations. The result was the aggravation of the financial crisis in England evidenced in the French withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England. This was followed by the immediate granting of a £50,000,000 credit to the Bank of England by the U. S. Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank of France, the reason being that the threatened drop in value of the British pound sterling would have a tendency to undermine the entire international financial situation.

With little or no prospect of relief from the war debts—at least not for a year—the Labor Government was thus faced with the serious financial problem involved in a budget deficit of £120,000,000 (equivalent to G.$600,000,000 or considerably more than two billions of Chinese silver dollars). A committee which had been appointed to consider reductions in expenditures necessary to meet the budget deficit recommended drastic cuts in the so-called "social services," otherwise unemployment insurance or the"dole." And since the Labor Party's strength largely depends upon its policies of social relief for the laboring classes, this immediately precipitated a crisis in the Government with results which have been reported in the recent news reports. The Labor Government has resigned and a new coalition or "national" government has been formed composed of representatives of the three major British political parties, the Conservatives, Liberals and Labor. Ramsay MacDonald, Labor, will continue as Premier with Philip Snowden, Labor, remaining as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and J. H. Thomas, (labor) as secretary for the Dominions and Colonies, the remainder of the Cabinet being made up of Conservaties and Liberals and including Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader. Ramsay MacDonald's action in continuing as Premier has had the inevitable result of creating a split in the Labor Party which has already anounced itself as the official opposition in the forthcoming extraordinary session of Parliament which has been called for the purpose of balancing the budget. The new leader of the Labor Party will be Arthur Henderson, previous Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The new coalition or national government will continue in office until after the extraordinary session of Parliament when there will be a general election based on fundamental issues.

Some indication of the political issues in the forthcoming national election have been given in the news reports. Certain Labor leaders already have charged that Britain's financial difficulties have been caused by the machinations of "international bankers," meaning by this that there has been a conspiracy on the part of American and French bankers, but chiefly American financiers, to defeat the dole system in England. Although the charge was denied, the feeling undoubtedly prevails in Labor circles in England that American bankers had refused to extend further financial assistance to England unless the British budget could be balanced on the basis of reduction of unemployment insurance. There probably is considerable justification for this belief because a perusal of the American papers in recent weeks has shown that the "dole" system, or direct government-relief for the unemployed has recently become a serious political issue in the United States. With more than 7,000,000 unemployed in the United States there has been the inevitable demand for appropriations from the federal treasury for relief purposes. President Hoover, however, has insisted that the unemployed must be cared for by private agencies, a monumental problem, as it has been estimated that G.$84,000,000 will be required for relief purposes in the coming winter months. The operation of the "dole" system in England has naturally been a disturbing factor in the United States where private agencies heretofore have cared for the unemployed. American businessmen and bankers may be depended upon to fight the "dole" with as much enthusiasm as they would employ in combatting Communism or a national epidemic of smallpox. As the American political, economic and financial system is based upon the principle of free and open competition, it is but natural that there should be opposition to the socialistic policies of the British Labor Party; hence the likelihood exists that recent and future political developments in England will be watched closely in the United States and that the outcome will have an undoubted effect on British-American relations. A further disturbing element is the armament question, the prevailing opinion in America being that Europe's economic and financial ills are due largely to the continued maintenance of excessive armament.

Latest reports from London, stated that the Labor constituencies of Ramsay MacDonald and J. H. Thomas have withdrawn their voting support, while Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has announced his intention of retiring after the completion of the work of the present "national" Government. A report by the *United Press* on September 1 stated that probably not more than six Labor members would support the new government in the coming extraordinary session of Parliament. A *Reuter* report from London on August 29 stated that the "national"

government probably will have a majority of at least 50 in the House Commons' this being made possible by a coalition of Conservatives and Liberals. The total voting strength in the Commons is 612, being made up of 261 Conservatives, 55 Liberals, 6 Labor members, 3 Liberal independents and probably 6 other independents, totalling 331. The Opposition vote will comprise 272 Labor members and probably 9 independents, totaling 281. The remaining three members of the House, namely the Speaker and two chairmen of committees do not vote. The first meeting of the new Cabinet was held on September 2, it being forecasted that recommendations would be made for heavy increases in taxes in order to balance the budget.

South China Politicians Would Wage War Despite Flood-Famine Catastrophe

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, following his return to the National Capital from an inspection of the situation at Hankow, broadcasted a statement wherein he declared that "never have the fortunes of the nation sunk to a lower ebb than at the present moment." Stating that the number of persons on the verge of death from starvation and disease must be more than 50,000,000, President Chiang appealed for an early adjustment of the domestic political situation in order that all might assist in the work of relief.

THE Canton and Kwangsi militarists and politicians involved in the so-called "Canton Movement" apparently have decided to take advantage of the present embarassment of the Central Government in connection with the Yangtsze flood situation to launch a new civil war. According to reports which have been received from *The Review's* correspondents in the South as well as reports in the Canton and Hongkong newspapers, the Canton "National Government" apparently has rejected Nanking's proposals for a peaceful adjustment of the complications and has decided to launch a drive into Hunan province. A telegram from *The Review's* correspondent at Hongkong on September 1 quoted Hsiao Fu-cheng, prominent member of the Canton Council as declaring that the Canton-Kwangsi drive into Hunan would be launched on September 12. Reports appearing in the Hongkong newspapers on August 28 told of an important military conference participated in by the Cantonese and Kwangsi militarists on the previous day wherein it had been decided to take advantage of the Central Government's present embarassment due to the Yangtsze floods, to launch a drive against the forces of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in Kiangsi and Hunan provinces. Canton's action, presumably, was decided upon as a result of reports allegedly received in Canton to the effect that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was strengthening his position along the southern borders of Fukien and Kiangsi with the object of starting a drive into Kwangtung province. Details regarding recent developments in the South appear further on in these columns, but superficially at least the Cantonese "war party" now has the upper hand and is determined to press the issue to the extent of actual hostilities.

Although many of the declarations from Canton are issued for political effect and trading purposes, it now appears that the South China "war party" composed of Kuomintang Leftists and the Kwangsi rebels have obtained the upper hand over the more moderate Cantonese elements led by Gen. Chen Chi-tang and Ku Ying-fan who were favorable to a compromise with the Central Government. The result has been a return to Canton of Wang Ching-wei, Leftist leader, who had been in Hongkong for several days on "sick-leave," and in addition Gen. Chen Chi-tang, ruler of Canton has agreed to the transfer of several Kwangsi regiments to Canton for incorporation in the Cantonese army. A further element of considerable significance, indicating an increase of Leftist political strength, was the decision of the Canton Kuomintang to elect Ma Chiu-chun well-known Leftist labor leader to the Canton Council. Gen. Li Tsung-jen, Kwangsi rebel leader, has already dispatched several of his regimental commanders to Canton where they have been given positions in Gen. Chen Chi-tang's Cantonese army. Although further changes may occur it now appears that the Leftist group which has always been more or less closely allied with the Kwangsi rebel faction, is practically in complete control of the situation at Canton. Reports from the South which appear further on in these columns tell of important troop movements in the South both in the direction of the Kwangsi-Hunan border and in the East River district of Kwangtung province. Also, there are reports of the extensive enlistment of new troops both at Canton and in Kwangsi.

While there never has been an official statement of Nanking's proposals for a peaceful "Party" settlement of the Nanking-Canton dispute, the fact that Nanking's proposals produced violent discord in the Canton camp was suffiient indication that certain elements in the South, including the Leftist Wang Ching-wei and the Kwangsi militarists, were determined upon war. Whether actual war will now develop remains to be seen as Canton is obviously in no financial position to finance a war. However, there are reports in circulation that certain political elements at Canton have succeeded in making outside financial arrangements that may overcome this handicap. At any rate the long-standing deadlock appears to be on the point of a break in one direction or another which may result in early hostilities. Also there have been reports recently that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang have become disgusted with their futile attempts at a peaceful solution and practically have decided upon forceful means, their decision being based upon the growth of Leftist and radicalist tendencies in the South.

In connection with recent Canton developments there have been the inevitable rumors of Japanese connivance. Although Eugene Chen the Canton Foreign Minister has made no official report regarding the outcome of his trip to Japan, the Canton and Hongkong newspapers have published reports that Chen succeeded in obtaining extensive financial credits in Japan covering arms shipments and that Canton arranged for the services of a dozen Japanese military officers who will assist in the military drive into Hunan.

(Continued on page 36)

Further Areas Inundated in Kiangsu—Gen. Chiang Inspects Hankow Flood District

A FURTHER section of densely populated farming territory extending for a distance of approximately 200 miles along the Grand Canal and extending from Yangchow to Kaoyu, located north of the Yangtsze River opposite Nanking and Chinkiang, has been added to the flooded sections of the Yangtsze Valley. According to reports appearing in the Chinese and foreign newspapers in Shanghai on Monday, Aug. 31, the number of people affected by the latest flood which was caused by the breaking of dykes along the Grand Canal, is between 200,000 and 300,000 while the number of those drowned is estimated at anywhere from 10,000 to 50,000. The worst conditions exist in the cities of Kaoyu, Shaopai, Hsinhua and Yangchow, towns ranging in population from 30,000 to 150,000 and some of which were inundated so quickly that the inhabitants had little chance of escape from the floods caused by the collapse of the dykes. Reports brought to Shanghai by foreign missionaries early in the week stated that the inhabitants had little chance of escape, hence thousands were drowned while practically all lost their entire possessions. The survivors are camped on the remaining sections of the dykes along the Grand Canal in a destitute condition. The city of Yangchow, located on the Grand Canal, almost directly opposite Chinkiang, which escaped the serious effects of the flood is rapidly filling with refugees who have escaped from the inundated districts to the North. Since this is all level low-lying territory, it is reported that the flooded district reaches almost to the sea coast, a distance ranging from 100 to 150 miles. As the Hwai Valley, located directly westward of this district in Anhwei province, had already been flooded, it means that several thousands of square miles of territory normally devoted to the production of rice, has been converted into a vast lake and rendered useless for farming purposes.

Of outstanding interest in connection with the flood-famine situation in Central China was the visit of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to Hankow for the purpose of a personal inspection. Gen. Chiang arrived in Hankow by gunboat directly from Nanchang on Friday, August 28, and immediately called a conference of military commanders and civilian officials for the purpose of devising plans for policing the flooded areas in order to prevent disturbances by communistic elements. According to telegrams by *Reuters* service and the *United Press*, official reports submitted to Gen. Chiang stated that some 160,000 houses in the Wu-Han district had been submerged; that 782,000 people in the district had been affected; that 500,000 people had been rendered destitute and homeless; and that $30,000,000 will be required for purchasing food and supplies for the first month. Gen. Chiang immediately issued instructions for the Central Bank to remit $500,000 to the native banks in the Wu-Han district to prevent a financial panic. Gen. Chiang expressed the opinion that practically 6,000 miles of dykes would require repair or complete reconstruction following the subsidence of the floods. Gen. Chiang's presence in Hankow was of considerable effect in reassuring the people of the district as he immediately took charge of the military situation and issued instructions for preventive measures to be taken to prevent an invasion of the Wu-Han area by Communist and bandit gangs.

The subsidence of the water in Hankow to a stage of approximately 52 feet has facilitated relief work which is being conducted by both private and governmental agencies. A report by *Reuters* service which was published in Shanghai on August 31 stated that the greatest problem exists in concentrating the refugees in camps where they could be fed and housed. On Aug. 27 there were no less than 79 separate places in Hankow and Wuchang where refugees were congregated. Some were in the open, some under hastily improvised shelters constructed of mats and others were in large buildings scattered throughout the city. Extreme difficulty was being experienced in inducing the refugees to leave their temporary places of shelter for refugee camps which had been arranged for them by the military authorities. The report stated that in many cases it had been necessary to use force to remove refugees from the roofs of houses when the floods rose to 15 feet in the native city. The Government relief commission which is headed by C. H. Lee, has begun construction of several concentration camps which it will be necessary to maintain for at least two months or at least until the water has receded sufficiently for the able-bodied refugees to be employed on dyke and road construction. The relief commission has sent to Shanghai for all available pumps to be used in draining the water from the sections of Hankow which previously were protected by dykes, the dykes now creating artificial lakes and preventing the water from flowing back into the Yangtsze. The report declared that "rehabilitation not only includes the draining of the land and the re-establishing of hundreds of thousands of ruined farmers, but also the repair and rebuilding of damaged dykes if another disaster is to be avoided next year. The amount of money required for relief and rehabilitation is stupendous, so great that no one dare hazard a guess at a probable figure." It was stated in conclusion that while there was considerable bitterness at local officialdom who had been responsible for the diversion of the dyke-tax amounting to more than $6,000,000 to other purposes, it had to be realized that the peak of the flood in the Wu-Han district was, and still is, considerably higher than any dyke in the province.

John Earl Baker, adviser to the Ministry of Railways, who was sent to the Wu-Han district by the Government Famine Relief Commission, returned to Shanghai last week. In a statement issued through the official *Kuomin* service, Mr. Baker paid a high tribute to the stamina of the Chinese people "who refused to remain cast down even though all their worldly possession had been swept away. The huckster is wading the streets

selling his wares from a tub which he pushes ahead of him, while the merchants are thinking of materials for repairs needed in the city. Bankers and officials are planning a modern city to replace the old mud-house portion which has melted into the flood." Mr. Baker paid a high compliment to the effective work of the authorities in meeting the emergency and upon the alacrity with which the officials were assisted by the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce immediately mobilized the services of some 140 guilds and more than 30 benevolent associations in the Wu-Han area for the feeding and housing of the flood victims. Many of the business firms, both foreign and Chinese had extended the use of their warehouses as refugee centers and in several instances were feeding the thousands which had congregrated ontheir premises. According to Mr. Baker, who has had extensive experience in famine relief work in North China, the immediate responsibility has been shouldered by the local Hankow community, but obviously Hankow must receive assistance from the outside as local funds and food supplies have already been exhausted. In a further statement issued on Aug. 31, Mr. Baker said.

"When the dykes at Wuchang gave way, perhaps 100,000 people, including refugees from Hankow who were staying with Wuchang friends, surged into schools and vacant compounds on the higher grounds. Thus, in any one of these centers the refugees represent all classes of people, from the comparatively well-to-do down to the beggars from the streets. A large proportion have been paying for their own food, which has been purveyed to them by hucksters regularly admitted from the streets. Supplementing this supply, the city authorities and philanthropic societies bring loaves of steamed bread and pails of '*hsi fan*' (rice gruel). The work of segregating the various classes in order to simplify the work of administration has begun. For example, it was found in the Boone mission Compound that a considerable proportion of the incoming population consisted of families of operatives in the nearby cotton mills. Some of these men already have employment and others will have it as soon as the pumping out of inundated mills has been completed. Obviously this class does not need to partake of charitable donations but they do need shelter. Hence a special camp is being prepared for them to which they are being removed. Daily it is noticed by the hygiene and sanitary inspectors that certain families are showing signs of under-nourishment. These usually consist of women, with children, who are unable to withstand the press of the crowd which immediately congregates around the food distributors the moment they enter the compound. Although considerable efforts have been made to systematize the handing out of food in this compound, yet it has not been fully successful. Hence, another special camp is being prepared for this under-nourished class. Tickets of admission to this new camp are being issued daily as the needy cases are detected. In this way the erection of new camps and the extension of feeding operations are proceeding methodically, order and system are being instilled into the entire undertaking, and charity funds are being husbanded against the greater need foreseen for the winter."

C. H. Lee, an experienced Chinese engineer, who has charge of the work of the Government relief commission in the Wu-Han district was quoted in the August 29 issue of the *Hankow Herald* as stating that special attention is being paid to disease prevention and sanitation in the concentration camps. A river steamer has been converted into a hospital station and a large staff of physicians is engaged in inoculating refugees against contagious diseases. Some 8,500 had been inoculated against typhoid and cholera prior to August 29 and according to Mr. Lee it was hoped to inoculate 40,000 more within the coming week. In regard to constructive work, Mr. Lee stated that several temporary dykes would be immediately constructed in various sections of the city to serve as roads as a means of restoring communications as quickly as possible. Refugees would be used on the work, payment for their services to be provided in the form of food.

Of tremendous importance from the standpoint of providing immediate relief supplies in the form of food and medicines was the contribution of G. $100,000 by the American Red Cross which was transmitted directly to Walter Adams, American Consul-General at Hankow. This sum, equivalent to approximately a half million Chinese dollars, was available almost as quickly as were sums remitted from Shanghai. On August 28 the Hankow International Benevolent Association was formed for the purpose of co-operating with the Wu-Han branch of the National Flood Relief Commission. The Committee is composed of the following, Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, Bishop L. H. Roots, C. E. Peacock, Dr. J. Mensy, C. S. Sang, W. Y. Hsu, Rev. C. S. Huang, Dr. S. T. Kong, S. T. Li, C. H. Jen, Rev. M. Connaughton, A. Picca, Chow Sing-tong, Ho Heng-fu, Dr. J. H. Shu, A. T. Belchenko, C. Tolle, H. E. Parkinson, F. G. Raddon, C. Y. Wang, Pu Sing-ya and Paul R. Sung. The program of relief measures adopted by the organization was as follows:

Organization of the Health Service—Director:
Division of General Affairs-Chief Secretary; Secretaries
Division of Sanitation and Communicable Diseases-Chief Secretary; Secretaries
Division of Medical Relief-Chief Secretary; Secretaries
Field Units (Chiefs)
1. Preventive Medicine
2. Medical Service
3. Sanitation

(Field Units should co-operate in activities of other field work tems)

Activities:

Division of Sanitation and Communicable Diseases:
1. Matters pertaining to the prevention and preventive inoculations against communicable diseases in the flood area;
2. Investigation and control of epidemic diseases in the flood area;
3. Supply and disinfection of drinking water in the flood area;
4. Garbage disposal and general sanitation in the flood area;
5. Burial.

Division of Medical Relief;
1. Matters pertaining to the establishment of temporary medical relief services in the flood area;
2. Matters pertaining to co-operation with public and private hospitals in the flood area;
3. Matters pertaining to problem of nutrition and food, investigation and control of deficiency diseases.

Division of General Affairs:
1. Correspondence
2. Accounting
3. Others

Preventive Medicine:
1. Smallpox vaccination
2. Preventive inoculation of typhoid and cholera
3. Prevention of typhus and delousing
4. Prevention of beri-beri and other mal-nutritional diseases
5. Prevention and treatment of gastro-intestinal diseases

Medical Service:
6. Treatment of malaria
. Co-operation with hospitals
8. Establishment of clinics and relief units

Sanitation:

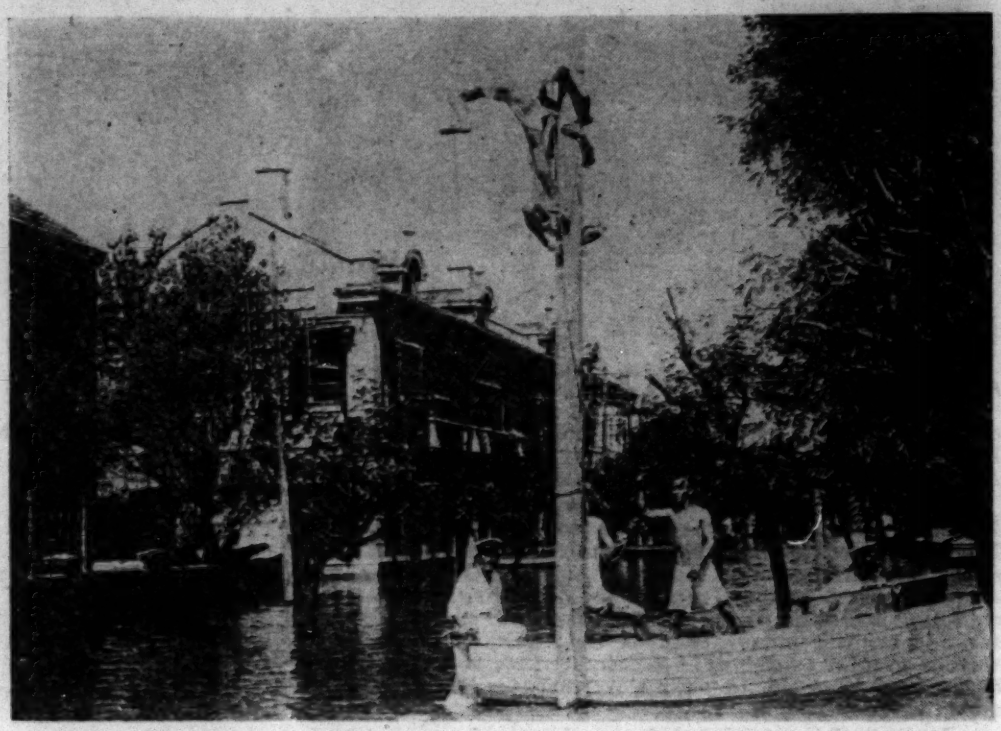
9. Anti-Fly campaign
10. Night-soil disposal, and establishment and improvement of public latrines
11. Garbage disposal
12. Purification of drinking water
13. Burial

Others:

14. Purchasing and supply of sera and vaccines
15. Purchasing and distribution of various drugs and medical supplies.

The flood disaster in the Wu-Han Area is without parallel in the past eighty years, according to Hsiung Kai-hsien, special deputy sent by the Ministry of Interior to inspect conditions in the afflicted areas. There are about 300,000 refugees taking shelter in the various refugee camps of the three cities. Mr. Hsiung states that of the 68 districts in northern Hupeh, more than 30 are seriously stricken; all buildings and crops have been destroyed and not a single embankment remains. About half a million survivors are homeless and in great distress.

Preliminary data on the flood disasters in Hupeh province were issued August 31. According to the investigation of the Gendarmerie Headquarters in the Wu-Han area alone a total of 163,000 households were inundated and 780,000 persons rendered homeless. The Provincial Civil Affairs Department reported that 45 districts in Hupeh province were flooded and that the number of flood refugees exceeds 10 millions. Investigation of the financial loss is in progress.



Chinese telephone linesmen engaged in the repair of the telephone system in the Hankow Japanese Concession. A Japanese naval officer is supervising the work.

Refugees in the Wuhan area are concentrated in no less than 79 places, some in the open, some under matsheds in Wuchang (provided by the military authorities), others are in large buildings in the Hankow native city. With so many concentration "camps" relief is difficult to administer and sanitary measures almost impossible to enforce. The difficulty of the authorities and relief commission workers has been to persuade the refugees to move at all. Having been in terror of their lives for days and having at last found places that promise a degree of safety, their natural instincts are to cling to what they have. These concentration camps will probably have to be maintained for two months. Rehabilitation measures will include draining the land and re-establishing hundreds of thousands of ruined farmers, also repairing rebuilding of damaged dykes. *Reuter's* correspondent says that much bitterness is reported among better class refugees concerning the Hupeh dyke tax which, it is alleged, has realized over six million dollars in the past three years and which, they declare, has not been spent upon the dykes. Better dykes, it is declared by many, would have prevented flooding of some areas, the dykes holding the press of water until the river could carry it off.

A veritable matshed city which will eventually accommodate 100,000 refugees has been built on the hills around Wuchang. *Reuter's* correspondent gives a graphic description of conditions. When the day's food supply was being given out a crowd of ragged men, women and children stormed the ricshas containing the bread and had to be beaten off with sticks by the police guards. Many, who were sick and unable to rise from the ground, cried pitifully that they should not be forgotten. Each ravenously devoured the food, which constitutes the bare minimum upon which a person can live.

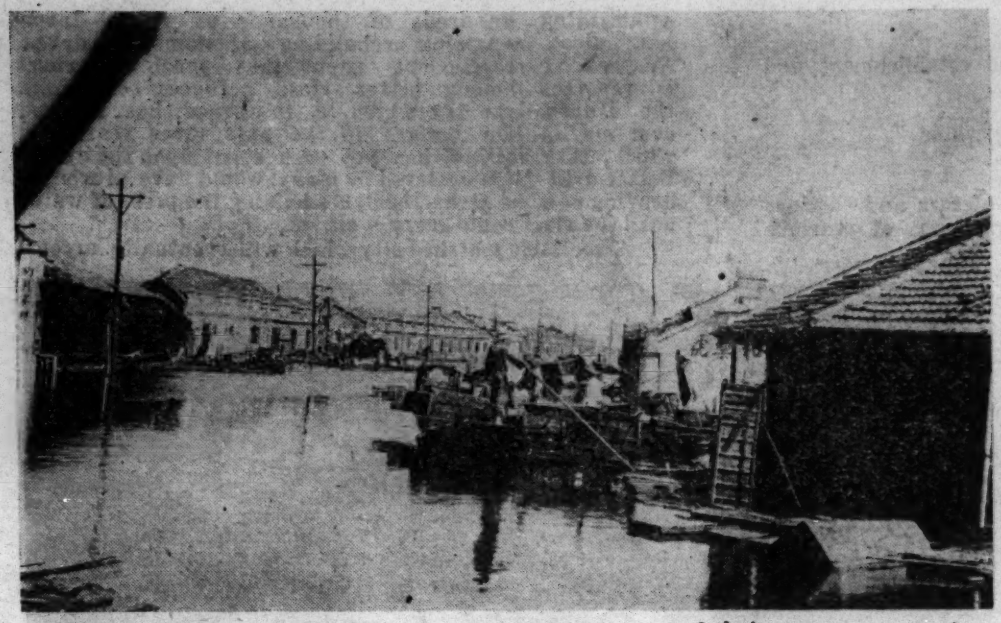
Every other person in the Wuhan area appears to be suffering from some grave illness; filth lies everywhere. The moans and groans of the aged, the pitiful cries of children, added the final touch to the bedlam which prevailed and which must be seen to be believed, says *Reuter's* correspondent. Though food, drink and medical attention are available, the living conditions are so frightful that the majority of the refugees are doomed unless they can be quickly housed on dry land under sanitary conditions.

Railway embankments in the Wu-Han district which are still above water have served as welcome places of refuge to thousands of farmers and villagers.

Ghastly scenes added to the horrors of flood-stricken Hankow, when the Texas Oil Godown in the French Concession caught fire August 27. Little could be done to fight the fire but successful efforts were made to prevent the fire spreading to other buildings. The fire is being allowed to burn itself out.

Chiang Kai-shek's Visit

President Chiang Kai-shek made a visit by gunboat to Hankow August 29 to make a personal inspection of the flood situation. He was accompanied by General Ho-Ying



Chinese refugees in Hankow trying to salvage some of their meager possessions from their flooded homes in the Chinese section.

chin, Minister of War, and General Li Ming-chung, Bandit-Suppression Commander for the Hupeh-Honan-Anhwei border.

Following his arrival at Hankow, President Chiang Kai-shek made a personal tour of the three Wu-Han cities and held conferences with General Ho Cheng-chun, Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government. According to General Ho, in view of the dire conditions obtaining in Hupeh, a sum of $30 millions will be necessary for one month's succor; and as soon as the flood water recedes, greater sums will be required. President Chiang has agreed that the Central Government will be responsible for the raising of funds.

General Chiang Kai-shek is described as being astonished at the extent of the disaster in the Wuhan area, He announced that he had arranged with the Central Bank of China in Shanghai for a loan of Mex.$500,000 for the native banks there in an attempt to avert a financial collapse "The Hupeh provincial treasury is entirely empty," General Chiang was informed.

In the meantime the Communist menace in the Hankow area is by no means abating. Reports up the river deciare that Communisat armies have deliberately cut dykes for the purpose of swamping the headquarters of pursuing Government troops. As a result, it is stated, 20,000 Communist villagers were drowned when the waters got beyond control.

All vessels leaving Hankow are overcrowded with refugees who are being granted transportation by the native guilds. One ship alone contained 7,000 destitute persons packed even in the cargo holds.

Foreign firms in Hankow have surrendered their godowns in a number of instances. One foreigno-wned godown in Hankow is shelteing 10,000 refugees, including the entire personnel of a district police station.

The *Hankow Herald* and Central *China Post* continue to print flood editions, these consisting of leaflets containing three columns. At the present rate of drop in the height of water it is not expected that the streets of Hankow will be free of water for several week yet. In the meantime all traffic is carried on by means of sampans.

The Hupeh Postal Administration has established four travelling post offices in Hankow. Every day post office boats ply along the streets of the city between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., collecting or distributing mail matter and parcels from house to house and selling postage stamps.

Orders have been issued from Nanking to Kiangsi and Hunan to permit immediate export of rice so as to relieve the food shortage in the Wu-Han cities. President Chiang has also ordered the Hankow branch of the Central Bank of China to put into circulation $300,000 silver with a view to improving the currency market.

Numerous Relief Measures:

A stirring appeal to the nation to make an organized effort to cope with the unprecedented flood disaster was made by the Publicity Department of the Central Executive Committee in a Manifesto issued at Nanking August 25. After giving a graphic account of the horrors of the flood situation, the Manifesto points out that, while the Government is fully alive to its responsibility, the tremendous gravity of the disaster makes it imperatively necessary for the entire nation to come to the rescue.

A resolution calling for compulsory contributions by Party and civil service employees, including the staff members of government organs and government-owned enterprises, the teaching and administrative staffs of government educational institutions and Party workers, towards the flood relief funds was adopted at the Central Political Council at Nanking August 26.

A set of drastic measures for the relief of the present flood situation, including increase of duties on luxuries and prohibition of the export and slaughter of farm oxen, was adopted at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the C. E. C. at Nanking August 27.

The Legislative Yuan has decided that a loan of $80,000,000 is to be raised for flood relief, instead of only $10,000,000 as originally proposed by the Ministry of Finance.

In connection with the flood relief plans it is announced that a department of Hygiene and Sanitation has been formed to meet the situation in Hankow and other areas affected by the flood waters. The members of the department include Dr. J. Heng Liu, chief of the National Health Administration, chairman; Drs. Waysung New, Wu Lien-teh, J. L. Maxwell. J. B Grant, B. Borcie, P. Z. King, B. Dyer, L. W. Skinner and H. J. Shu.

The family dog stands guard over all that is left of this Chinese home What became of the family when this house collapsed is unknown, but when last seen floating down the swollen Yangtsze the family dog was still standing guard on a bit of wreckage.

The Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research is providing the funds for a medical unit to accompany the hospital ship which is being sent to Hankow by a committee of the International Famine Relief Fund.

The Ministry of Industries has sent an official petition to the National Flood Relief Commission suggesting the purchase of beans and other foodstuffs from Manchuria instead of buying foodstuffs from abroad. This, the petition points out, will result in the saving of transportation expenses. The Ministry further suggested that Manchurian officials be instructed to submit a report on the amount of surplus foodstuffs available in Manchuria at present.

The Chinese Engineering Society, which is holding its annual conference in Nanking passed a resolution that the entire membership offer their services to and assist the Government in its task of flood relief.

This picture shows the unsanitary sconditions urrounding the refugee camps on the dykes. In this case the top of the dyke is also practically under water. A Chinese pig is enjoying itself in the pool in the foreground.

The city government of Greater Shanghai has appropriated $100,000 from the treasury to provide food and shelter for the refugees arriving in Shanghai from the flooded districts.

A China Flood Relief Society has been organized by Chinese in the Philippine Islands. A fund of more than Mex.$100,000 has been raised, Governor General Davis and other government officials have contributed liberally.

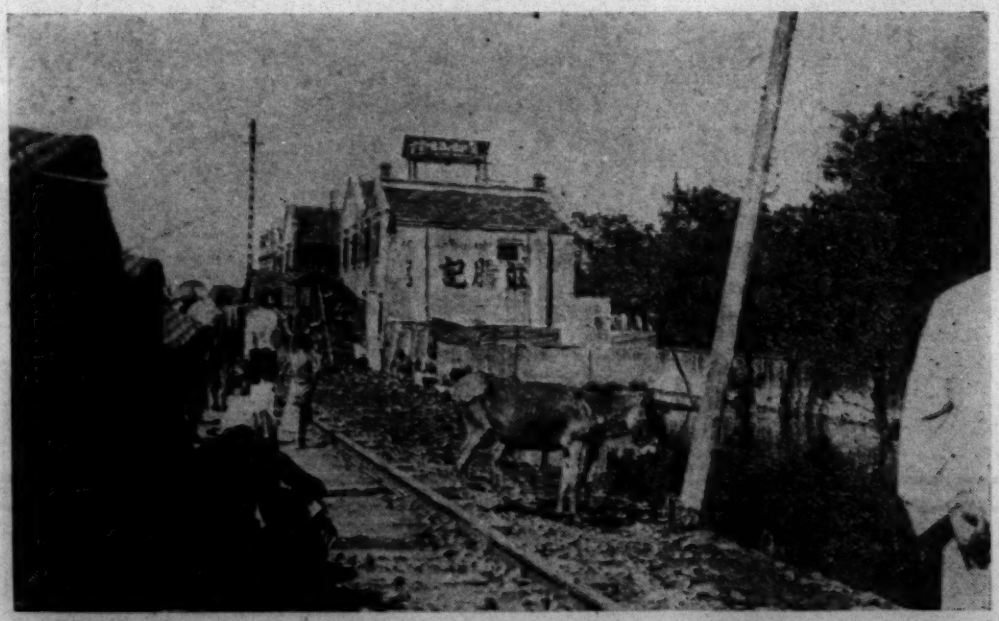
President Hindenburg of Germany and President Doumer of France last week sent messages to President Chiang Kai-shek expressing their sympathy with China in its present disaster.

Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang has contributed $10,000 towards flood relief. Generals Han Fu-chu, Wan Fu-lin and Hsu Yung-chang have also made substantial contributions. Henry Pu Yi, the deposed Manchu Emperor, has arranged to sell a part of his property in order to raise money for relief.

A department of audit and accounts has been created by the National Flood Relief Commission in order to check up the expenditure of relief funds. The first meeting of the new department was held at the head office of the Bank of China, with Chang Kai-ngau presiding, end of last week. G. E. Hubbard, special representative of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; R. Laurenz, of Carlowitz and Company; William Watson, adviser to the Ministry of Finance; Lu Pai-hung, managing director of Nantao Electricity Company; Soong Han-chang, director of the Bank of China; Lih Kong-hou, executive director of the Chinese Bankers' Association; C. R. Bennett, assistant manager of the National City Bank of New York; Mr. Ohmoora of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Chu Jen-kang, former vice chairman of the Nantao Chamber of Commerce, and T. K. Tseng, chief secretary of the National Flood Relief Commission, are members of the department. Regulations were passed governing the manner and method of caring for the accounts entailed in handling the flood relief fund. The standing committee appointed by the chairman to handle this is composed of Mr. Watson, Mr. Soong, and the chairman. All accounts of the central organization, as well as those of the various districts throughout the country, are to be carefully checked and a statement published in the leading newspapers every month,

A stern warning was given to all Government officials against neglect of duty in connection with the flood situation in a Mandate issued by the National Government August 29, The resolution provides that all Government employees, and the staffs of Government enterprises, public educational institutions and educational organizations shall contribute a percentage of their salaries for the months of September, October and November on the following basis:—5% for those receiving more than $100; 10% for those receiving more than $200; 15% for those receiving more than $400; 20% for those receiving more than $600.

The National Flood Relief Commission announced in Shanghai August 25 that the National Christian Councli had received a telegram from New York stating that the various foreign mission boards and the Federal Council of Churches of America, an organization which represents most of the large Protestant Churches, are deeply dis- tressed by the flood disaster, and requesting full information concerning the existing need and the program of work that is proposed in order that they may arrange for American cooperation.

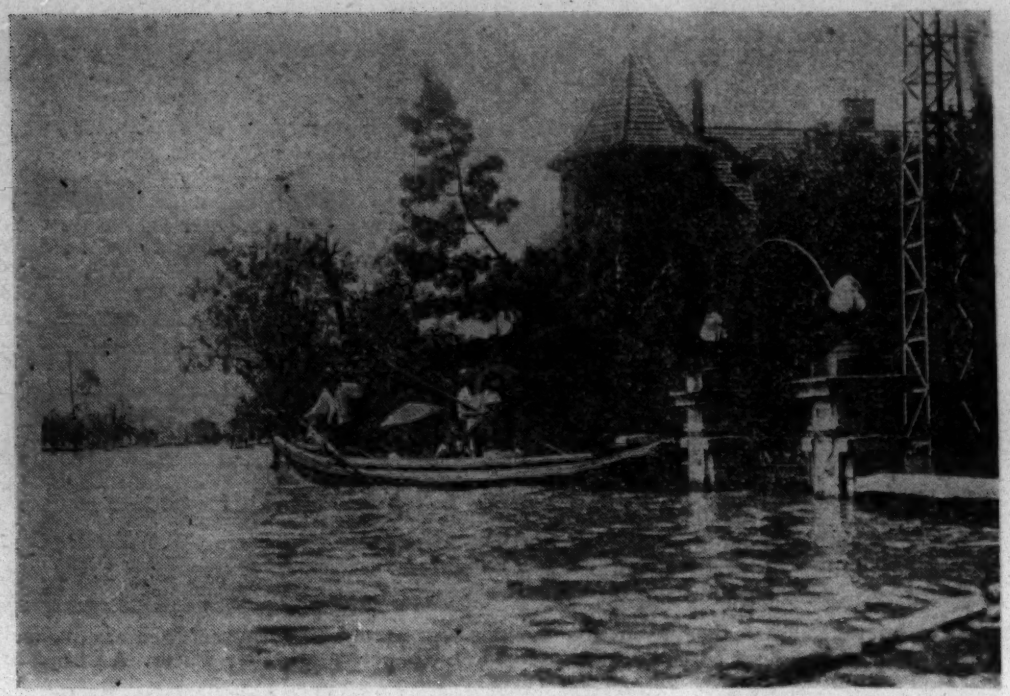


The correspondent who snapped this picture said it was the most unsanitary spot in China, due to the congregation of thousands of human beings and animals of all descriptions on the bit of high ground along the railway tracks.

At the meeting of the State Council at Nanking August 25, it was announced that arrangements were being made for the purchase of 7,500,000 piculs of American wheat to feed the flood victims. The cost is estimated to be $40,000,000 silver including freight charges.

The Disaster in North Kiangsu

Belated reports of flood conditions in north Kiangsu state that from 200,000 to 300,-000 persons were drowned following the collapse of 15 sections of the Grand Canal



This picture, taken in the Japanese Concession at Hankow, gives an excellent idea of the depth of the water which reached almost to the top of the six-foot wall surrounding this foreign-style residence.

dykes north of Yangchow on the night of August 25. Conditions in the district north of Yangchow were described as being every whit as bad as at Hankow. Thousands of peasants and farmers had everything they possessed swept away. Swarms of them huddled on the top of the crumbling banks, depending for their food upon whatever could be brought to them in boats from Yangchow. The refugees swarmed into Yangchow, most of them in a most miserable state.

Eight miles of the embankment at Kaoyu, a prosperous city in north Kiangsu, gave way August 27 when the swollen waters of the Grand Canal, driven by a fierce wind, rushed over the weakened structures. It is estimated that some 10,000,000 persons living along the river banks are now in distress. Thousands of the victims are taking shelter on top of trees or partly submerged houses. Bodies of drowned humans and cattle are floating about on the flood waters.

Within the city of Kaoyu, the water was over three feet deep. At Huaian, north of Kaoyu, the water poured into the city from a gap over 100 feet wide, taking the inhabitants by surprise, forcing them to flee for their lives and seek shelter on top of trees. The first story of the flour mill was completely under water.

The waters of the Grand Canal at Kaoyu and Shaopo, North Kiangsu, where the sufferings of the people were at their worst due to the collapse of sections of the embankments last week, are gradually subsiding.

According to General Ho Cheng-chun, Provincial Chairman, a canal will be dredged between Chanchiachi and Tsaishun so as to provide an outlet into the Siang River, south of the Area. Meanwhile, the lake behind Hankow will be excavated to a greater depth. A dam five feet in height with a highway stop will be built around the city with the mud excavated from the lake. To finance the above measures, General Ho said that, as soon as the waters have completely subsided, a $10,000,000 Municipal Loan will be floated with the entire property of the Hankow Municipality as security.

Menace of Yellow River Subsides

The menace along the Yellow River is past, according to a telegram from Chang Lien-chia, Director of the Shantung Provincial River Affairs Bureau, sent to Nanking August 31. As a reselt of the continued ebbing of the waters and the tireless efforts of repair gangs, the inhabitants living in the River valley are returning to their homes. At one time there was fear of widespread inundation with the flood waters rising above danger line, but the River has receded in time; the water level was already more than three feet below the danger mark.

Encouraging tidings have also been received from Honan. The Provincial Government reports that with the tension on the Yellow River relaxed, the various tributaries in Honan are also returning to normal. The Provincial Government, however, is planning to remove the flood menace of the Yellow River by finding an outlet for its swollen waters. A draft program provides for the diversion of a part of the water into the Hweiki River in north-eastern Honan and north-western Anhwei by a drainage system passing Kaifeng, the Honan provincial capital. The cost of construction is estimated at $100,000. If this scheme can be carried out, the possibility of taking a boat from Kaifeng to Pengpu and then to Nanking may yet be realized.

A Flood Relief Committee was inaugurated at Tientsin August 27 with General Chang Hsueh-ming, Mayor of Tientsin and a brother of General Chang Hsueh-liang, and Dr. Yen Wei-ching, former premier of the defunct Peking government, as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. Arrangements are being made by the Committee for a loan of $100,000 from Tientsin banking circles, which will be remitted to Hankow for emergency relief.

Every river steamer arriving in Shanghai during the week brought another batch of refugees, about one quarter of whom were destitute. Many of the latter swelled the ranks of the already large beggar population here. The refugees are also arriving here in large numbers by train.

The National Flood Relief Commission reports that there are fully 600,000 refugees in Hankow, Wuchang

Chinese youths for the first time in their lives have found plenty of water for swimming purposes in the streets of Hankow.

and Hanyang alone. It is further reported that Chinese steamers are being compelled to permit the refugees to embark on steamers bound for Shanghai and other down river ports. The majority of refugees arriving on foreign steamers are not destitute.

Japan Also Contributes

Osaka merchants and manufacturers are conducting a campaign to raise Yen 500,000 for relief in China. An equal sum is being raised in the Tokyo district. At a meeting of the Tokyo cabinet last week an agreement was reached that all Japanese Government officials of the "Kotokan Rank" throughout the country contribute 02 per cent. of their salary to the China relief fund.

The headquarters of the Dojinkai, or Tung Jen-hui, in Tokyo, which is presided over by Count Uchida president of the South Manchuria Railway Co., has decided to mobilize the whole staff of said cultural association for the relief of the flood sufferers in Central China. Two relief parties will be sent to Hankow to work in co-operation with the medical staff of the Tung-jen Hospital at Hankow.

This bit of high ground in the vicinity of Hankow is probably the most densely populated spot of ground in the world. Tens of thousands of people have congregated on these small plots after the flooding of their farms and native villages.

Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister, called upon Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Nanking August 27 to convey to the National Government the Japanese Emperor's sympathy for the sufferings of the Chinese people as a result of the flood disasters.

Gandhi Sails for London Second Class

Mahatma Gandhi boarded the s.s. *Rajputana* at Bombay April 29, enroute to London to attend the Round Table Conference. Gandhi wore a loin-cloth, with a scarf hanging loosely across his shoulders and a watch dangling from his waist, when he boarded the ship. He received a tremendous ovation from a dense, cheering crowd. The food of Gandhi and his party will consist of goat's milk, dried dates, raisins and fresh fruit.

A dozen members of the Red Flag Union were seriously injured in Bombay August 29 as the result of a clash with members of the Indian Nationalist Congress. The encounter took place near the pier as the Nationalist leader, Gandhi, was embarking for London. The members of the Red Flag Union carried banners with inscriptions vigorously denouncing Mr. Gandhi. One of them said: "Gandhi is going to London with bended knees." Other inscriptions made references to "British Imperialism." Members of the Congress attacked the Red Flag crowd, set fire to their banners and beat the bearers with the flagpoles.

The *Associated Press* correspondent in London says the Kingsley Hall settlement, where Gandhi plans to live in London, reminds one just a little of an American Y. M. C. A. Muriel Lester, who will be Gandhi's hostess, founded the settlement in the East London slums 28 years ago, but the modest, modern building now housing it is only a few years old. Gandhi and his entourage are to live in the big hall on the ground floor. At one end is a pulpit and on three sides are tall windows. The bare floor is of oak and polished by use. This hall serves the settlement both as a chapel and concert-lecture hall. Miss Lester visited India in 1927 and stayed at Gandhi's camp at Ahmedabad.

The original intention of Gandhi to travel third class to London was frustrated by the fact that the steamer on which he booked passage has no third class. Likewise this fact rather militated against his original intention to have him take with him several goats to supply his daily ration of goat's milk. Instead, for the voyage, he has been supplied with pasteurized goat's milk. However, he received offers of goats from many admirers and some of these, it is indicated, he will accept, to furnish his supply of milk during his stay in London.

Thirteen Nationalities in the American School

According to figures presented at a meeting of the Parent-Teachers' Association on Jan. 9 of this year, the enrollment of the Shanghai American School for the last term included twelve different nationalities in addition to American children, making thirteen nationalities in all. The total enrollment was 547, of which number 81 or 14.7 percent were of various European nationalities. The figures covering the non-American students, classified as to nationalities were as follows:

German	4	Greek	2
Portugese	4	Swiss	2
Polish	4	Finnish	1
Italian	1	Dutch	1
French	2	British	14
Danish	7	Russians	39

Total non-Americans 81
Total American children 466

The foregoing figures were included in an address by Eugene E. Barnett of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., before a meeting of the members of the Parent-Teachers' Association. The title of Mr. Barnett's address was, "How Can the Shanghai American School Promote the International Spirit?" Mr. Barnett advocated that the American school should also admit a percentage of children of Oriental parentage in order to make the institution really international in character. In this connection, Mr. Barnett declared, "In order to send our children home to college with a real knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the people and the civilization on the fringe of whose continent they are spending these early years, it seems to me educationally essential for us to have at least a few Chinese children in the school."

Following Mr. Barnett's address a vote was taken favoring the admission of a stated percentage of children of Oriental parentage.

Brazil Defaults on Payment of Foreign Debts

It was officially announced in Rio Janeiro, August 29, after a consultation with representatives of foreign debt holders, that the Brazilian Government had decided temporarily to suspend the redemption of foreign debts, with the exception of the Funding Loan and the Coffee Loan of 1922.

A Plan for Relieving the Flood Victims

BY V. C. YUI (俞鳳韶)

THE disastrous flood of this summer which has inundated the most densely-populated and productive areas covering parts of sixteen provinces of the Chinese Republic has found no parallel in the past sixty years. What concerns us the most is the fact that our best known rice-producing centers including Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Anhwei, and Kiangsu have all been more or less affected, and the prospect of the coming harvest is very slim. Although before receiving some definite statistics from reliable sources we are not in a position to tell the extent of the havoc done to the agricultural products in consequence of the flood, one thing, however, is certain that we shall be brought face to face with a serious shortage of foodstuffs before the harvest of the next year. Today the price of rice has already been quoted at five to six dollars more than it was three months before. It goes without saying that the situation would be far more serious, if we had not some surplus rice left over from the good harvest of last year. Woe to our people who have been visited in turn by the devastating wars, the atrocious banditti, and now by the disastrous flood, the most destructive of all.

Upon realizing the seriousness of the situation, the government has contemplated the issuance of $50,000,000 worth of relief bonds. (The State Council authorized the government to issue $10,000,000 bonds to relieve the victims on August 21). But in view of the extent of the flood areas and the number of the destitute people, this amount of relief fund set aside by the government will be nothing more than a bucket of water in the vast sea. In the past, the nation has been repeatedly called upon to make contributions to relieve the poor either affected by the drought in Kansu and Shensi, or by the Banditti in Honan and Kiangsi; and the only possible source from which some relief can be drawn is limited to the South-eastern provinces. But in spite of their magnanimity, the resources of the people of this limited region are not inexhaustible. Now they have already confessed their inability to do anything to better the lot of the flood victims, and how can we expect them to solve a far more important problem—the food problem of the Chinese people as a whole?

Rice From Abroad at High Prices

The shortage of food stuffs can be only made up by the importation of foreign cereals. Thus in 1929 and 1930 China's importation of foreign cereals was worth $251,000,000 and $283,000,000 respectively. Our good harvest last year has enabled us to dispense with the foreign rice; otherwise we would have to pay much more for the foreign rice owing to the silver slump. This spring we witnessed the further drop in the price of rice; but in spite of this, the foreign wheat has still found its way to China (the exact amount has not yet made known to the public by the Custom House). Since the flood situation assumed serious aspects, the greedy foreign merchants have "cornered" all the available supply of rice at Siam and Saigon, and compelled our merchants to get the supply from their hands. Now, from my own rough estimation, we have already ordered 3,000,000 piculs of foreign rice; and in order to cover the cost, we have extensively purchased the gold exchange, resulting in the further drop in the price of silver. From the Custom Returns, we have found that in 1929 and 1930 China imported 10,824,000 and 19,892,000 piculs of rice respectively. Based on these figures, we are safe to say that from now on till the harvest of the next year our importation of rice will be at least twice as much as the figure of 1930, or 40,000,000 piculs. In accordance with the present rate of exchange, this huge amount of rice in terms of monetary value will be worth $500,000,000, or about 20,000,000 pounds in English money. How are we going to pay off this foreign indebtedness? If not by our depreciated silver, what else can we do, when the export of our native products has fallen to such a small volume? It is needless to add that the purchase of gold-priced rice with our depreciated silver money will cause a great drain upon our national wealth. In short, the more rice we purchase from abroad, the higher will be the price of the gold exchange; and the higher the price of the gold exchange, the more expensive will be the foreign rice. Thus a vicious circle sets in, and in the end we may be faced with a situation wherein the price of rice is quoted as high as $30 or $40 per picul.

The increase in the price of gold exchange will necessitate more silver money to buy foreign rice than otherwise, and the funds available for relief purposes will be greatly depreciated on this account. In spite of the incessant efforts on the part of the relief workers to raise money for the poor victims, the ultimate benefit going to them will be relatively small. Under such a condition, we have two problems on our hands: The immediate relief of the flood victims, and the maintenance of food supply in the unaffected areas. They are closely related and both need our immediate attention.

Now the crisis reaches its acute stage, what can we do to save the situation? Last year the wheat crop in the U. S., Canada and Australia was unusually good, and their governments have been at their wit's end to dispose of their surplus wheat, which has been left rotten in the granges. The government of the U. S. has been further faced with a perplex situation, when the surplus cotton has found no outlet in the foreign markets. According to the latest report, the cotton crop in the U. S. this year is again above the normal, and the Department of Agriculture has advocated to destroy 5,000,000 bales of cotton in order to keep up the price. As a matter of fact, wheat and cotton are two necessities, both of which we have not produced enough of to support our people. Thus in comparing the condition of those countries with that of our own, it is well for me to advocate an immediate negotiation with the countries concerned of a big cotton and wheat loan, say 1,000,000 or 1,200,000 tons of wheat and 300,000 or 400,000 bales of cotton from the U. S., Canada and Australia combined, with the main share falling upon the first named country. This loan should be made upon the initiation and cooperation of all Chinese flour and cotton merchants with the Chinese government acting as their guarantor. The principal involved in the loan should be paid back by equal installments in five years, and its interest must not be higher than 8½%. Of the total quantity of wheat thus imported, 30,000 or 40,000 tons can be taken up by the government and private institutions for the relief of the flood victims, while the remainder will be distributed among the flour mills according to their size. As to the imported cotton it should be likewise allocated among the cotton mills. In order to insure the gradual retirement of the principal a sinking fund will be, therefore, created, in conformity with the regulations governing the Government Silk Loan, and a certain sum will be assessed from each unit of flour and cotton yarns thus produced. This, of course, is the general skeleton of my plan, and as to its details, I be to leave them to the flour and cotton merchants.

Popularizing Wheat as a Food

In the meantime, the government in collaboration with public organizations should popularize the wheat diet among the populace. As a matter of fact, to live either on rice or on wheat is a matter of sheer habit, without the least effect upon the hygienic and physiologic aspects of the human body. In face of the big catastrophe, we dare say that even the stubbornest can be persuaded to forego this habit without much difficulty.

The carrying-out of my plan will produce many good effects, the principal of which are:

(1) We can free ourselves from the evil influence of the rice monopoly manipulated by the greedy foreign opportunists;

(2) The disuse of rice as the principal diet of the Chinese masses will instantly drive down its price, which will give a consoling effect to the Chinese people;

(3) This contemplated loan will produce no reaction on the local exchange market, because it will be paid in five years;

(4) The mass purchase of wheat and cotton will give better terms to the purchaser;

(5) The tense situation prevailing in the foreign countries can be very much relieved by the big exportation of their surplus products;

(6) The flour and cotton mills can be enabled to get some needed capital at a much lower rate of interest, a fact which will help them in the way of reducing the cost of production;

(7) The flood victims will also receive much benefit in consequence, when the money raised for their relief can be devoted to the maximum use; and

(8) The big importation of wheat and cotton will reflect upon the prices of flour and cotton yarns in the domestic market, and thus will give some relief to the people as a whole.

Shanghai, August 31, 1931.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XXXIV

ACQUIRING A NEW LANGUAGE

(Continued from last week)

"And the minority? We find a minority (alas, a small minority!) who have come to possesa the foreign language as if it were their first. Their sounds are right, the distribution is right, the inflexions are accurate, their sentences are constructed on the model of those used by the native speakers, they use foreign words as the natives themselves use them, they are as accurate and as fluent in the foreign language as in their own. They do not interrupt the speaker of the language with requests to speak more slowly, to speak more distinctly, to spell or to write the words; in short, they use the second language as they use their first. Inquire in each case how the person acquired his knowledge, and you will find that he acquired it by methods making no call on his capacities for reasoning, for concentrating, for analyzing, or for theorizing. Instead of selecting and adapting previously acquired habits connected with his first language, he was able to form new habits.

To sum up our inquiry, we find that there are people who have been able to use their spontaneous capacities of assimilation in order to acquire a second or a third language; we find that young children nearly always do so, that certain adults sometimes do so."

CHARACTER STUDY

Character No. 166 (如2)

As, Like, Also, To go to, to desire, According to.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) ru (R) ju

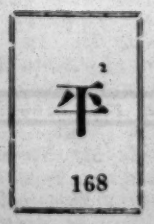
The idea expressed is that of 口 expressing oneself, or to speak 女 as a woman, or with the skill of a woman. By extension it has gradually been used for as, like, according to.

Character No. 167 (同2)

With, alike, together, agreement, Union, reunion.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) t'):n (R) t'ung

Its primitive meaning seems to have been that of adaptation, in the sense that 冂 a cover fits snugly over 口 the mouth of a vase. Hence the idea of agreement, together with, etc.



Character No. 168 (平2)

Even, equal, peaceful, quiet, To weigh in scales.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) p'in (R) p'ing.

The original idea expressed by this character was that of expansion, there being no obstacle in the way. The present meanings have been derived from this idea of free expansion, hence such meanings as peace, quiet, restful, equal, etc. The idea of to weigh is a borrowed one.

Character No. 169 (安1)

Still, rest, peace, good, order.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) an (R) an

The roof of a house 宀 and a 女 woman under the roof. It has been said that it is impossible to have peace and good order with more than one woman under the same roof.

Character No. 170 (比3)

To compare, to weight, to judge.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) pi (R) pi

The 81st Radical. Used in making comparisons in rank, style, quality, etc.

VOCABULARY LIST

514. 如同 — Like, As.
515. 如今 — Now, at present.
516. 如意 — As one likes.
517. 新年如意 — A New Year's greeting.
518. 不如 — Not equal to. Not as good as.
519. 同學 — A fellow student.
520. 同心 — Of the same mind.
521. 同一 — Unity, United.
522. 同意 — Same idea, to approve or confirm Of the same mind.
523. 同樣 — The same kind, pattern, or sort.
524. 同等 — Of the same class.
525. 同年 — Of the same year.
526. 同時 — At the same time. Contemporary.
527. 同在 — At the same place, together with.
528. 同坐 — To sit together
529. 同他 — With him.
530. 同你 — With you.
531. 同我 — With me.
532. 平安 — Peace, tranquility.
533. 平日 — Ordinary.
534. 平平的 — Level, even.
535. 平等 — equality, equal rank.
536. 平地 — Level or even ground
537. 安心 — Tranqoility.
538. 比一比 — To compare.
539. 比方 — For instance.
540. 比如 — For example
541. 比不來 — Can't be compared.
542. 比不過 — Can't be compared with.
543. 比國 — Belgium.

SENTENCE WORK

357. 人都是平等 — All men are equal.
358. 他同我快到比國去 — He is soon going to Belgium with me.
359. 這個東西不如那個 — This is not equal to that.
360. 他是我的同學 — He is my schoolmate.
361. 我們是同心同意的 — We are al! of the same opinion
362. 這個地方很平安 — This plan is very peaceful

READING LESSON VIX

念課

第九課 買西東

舖子是賣東西的地方 做買賣的人是商人 在上海各國的商家都有 我們到了舖子裏頭 先要看看東西 怎麼樣若是東西很好 就同他多少錢 也可以說甚麼價錢 有的舖子東西不大好 但是價錢很貴 所以生意不好 有的舖子東西很好 價錢不貴 所以賣買很多 外國人在中國若是不懂中國話 買東西不便當 比方舖子裏頭的人說甚麼話 你也不知道 不但是不會講價錢 也不知道甚麼舖子的東西貴 甚麼舖子的東西便宜 在我看學說中國話 不但是 可以會朋友 也可以出去買東西

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihgkwo Road, Shanghai.

International Aviation Competition in China

(Translated from The China Magazine, Shanghai)

AMONG the powers competing in the China market for aviation business United States and Germany play the greatest roles. In order to maintain an equal position with other powers in the China market America has always tended to think of some means whereby she can on the one hand best her rivals and on the other win the hearts of the Chinese people. The so-called "Open Door" policy serves as an illustration. When Great Britain and Japan were busily engaged with China on other matters, America took the opportunity to invest her capital in the devolopment of air services in China.

Germany: On the other hand, is doing her best to retrieve her lost position in the Far East. She knows well that since she has lost all her special privileges in China she must make them good in the form of predominant trade.

America: In 1928 the National Government in Nanking authorized the establishment of an aviation company with $10,000,000 as capital and Sun Fo, then Minister of Railways, was appointed managing director of the company. Seizing this opportunity America secured special privileges to supply the Chinese aviation company with the necessary materials. At the end of the year negotiations were entered into with Sun Fo for an agreement to carry on the air mail service between Shanghai and Hankow, and between Shanghai and Peiping. Beginning from October 1929 the Shanghai-Nanking air service has been in operation and in the Fall of 1930 the line was extended from Nanking to Hankow. On July 8, 1930 America signed a contract with the National Government, the gist of which is as follows:-

1. With a capital of Tls. 30,000,000, a Sino-American aviation company is to be formed; of the shares China is to have 55 per cent and America 45 per cent;

2. The airway lines should be:

(a) Shanghai-Chungking, through Nanking, Kiukiang, Hankow, Ichang, Wanhsien and Chungking, and

(b) Shanghai-Canton, through Foochow and Amoy.

(c) Nanking-Peiping, through Tsinan and Tientsin.

Germany: Since 1929 Germany has planned for a Sino-German aviation company. In March 1930 an aviation agreement was concluded with the National Government under the following regulations:-

1. The Company is to be organized under-Chinese law;

2. The capital is fixed at $3,000,000 divided into 3,000 shares. China is to take two-thirds of the shares, Germany one third;

3. Two-thirds of the staff should be Chinese and one-third German; besides all the department chiefs should be Chinese;

4. Although it is a mail service the aeroplanes should enjoy the privilege of flying in Germany;

5. *Service Lines*

(a) From Shanghai to Nanking, Tientsin, Peiping, Harbin, Moscow and finally to connect with other lines in Europe;

(b) From Shanghai to Nanking, Hankow, Kansu, Sinkiang and finally to Russia;

(c) From Shanghai to Nanking, Peiping, Urga and finally to Russia.

Meanwhile, through the Telefunken Co. in Shanghai, Germany has entered into a contract with the National Government for the construction of a wireless station. From the Manchurian Government, Germany is said to have obtained special rights for air services from Mukden to Shanghai and from Mukden to Manchuli, etc. In the south attempts are being made for a footing in Canton and Hongkong.

Great Britain: In 1929 a certain British firm in Hongkong made plans for air lines from Shanghai to Tsingtao, Dairen, and Mukden and another one between Hongkong and Canton. But so far nothing has been done, on account of Chinese objections.

France: Already a party of French experts is at work inspecting the air services in south China, as France is planning a line from Marseilles to French Indo-China and from there to south China.

Japan: Attempts were made to join Shanghai, Fukuoka and Dairen, thus forming a triangular route. But as Japan has not had permission from China to inaugurate the service, all plans have had to be suspended, at least for the time being.

China's aviation industry: Ever since 1906 China has realized the importance of an air service. In that year the aeronautical school in Foochow was established with the object of training a number of young Chinese for the Ministry of the Navy. But for one reason or another the attempt ended in failure. In 1909, the Peking Government made another attempt to build up China's aviation service by means of a loan with Great Britain, but the Chihli-Anfu War in that year prevented anything being accomplished. The late Marshal Chang Tso-ling was another aviation enthusiast and he employed a number of "White" Russians in his air corps. The Fengtien Army at present has some 200 aeroplanes for military purposes.

In Canton the first aviation school was established in 1924 and workshops were enlarged and improved in 1926. When the northern expedition started in 1927 most of the aeroplanes were managed by Russians, but later on when the Communists were ejected from the Kuomintang the vacancies were taken by Chinese experts. Along the Yangtze regions the air service has developed just as rapidly as that in Mukden. Since Nanking was made the capital the National Government has done its best to strengthen its air force.

China's plan for a network of air searvices over her vast territory may be divided into five divisions:—

First division: To link up Shanghai, Nanking and Kuangsi; Nanking and Chengtu; and finally Nanking and Thibet.

Second division: Nanking-Mongolian line with stations at Kaifeng in Honan and Lanchow in Kansu; Tsingtao-Lanchow line with stations in Sian in Shensi and Tsinan in Shantung; Shanghai-Canton line; Nanking-Heilungkiang line; and Canton-Mukden line with stations in Foochow, Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin, etc.

Third division: Peiping-Canton line with stations in Kaifeng, Shihchiachwang, Hankow, etc,; Nanking-Yunnan line; Nanking-Heilungkiang line.

Fourth division: Nanking-Ninhsia line; Nanking-Sinkiang line; and the Nanking-Suiyuan line.

Fifth division: When the above trunk lines or national routes have been accomplished, the following will be taken into consideration:

(a) The Nanking-Sinkiang line will be extended to Tihwa and Ily and Tienshan;

(b) The Nanking-Thibet line will go as far as Kotaker;

(c) The Nanking-Sinkiang line will terminate at Kashgar; and

(d) The Peiping-Urga line will be continued to Ily.

In May, 1929 the National Government planned to establish a number of aerodromes to be built within three different periods:

1st period: By September 1929 there should be at least 18 government aerodromes in China;

2nd period: By March 1930 there should be 27 aerodromes and:

3rd period: By the end of 1930 another 23 aerodromes should be ready for use.

If the above plan could have been realized China would have been one of the leading nations in air services, unfortunately, her ambition failed on account of civil warfare and lack of sufficient capital. However, as soon as China is able to set her houses in order, and with the help of the Powers, particularly the U.S.A. and Germany, her dream should eventually be realized.

Foreign Policy Association Makes Report on Silver Situation

The American Foreign Policy Association made public its survey of the world silver situation, as prepared by Maxwell Stewart, in New York August 28. In his report Mr. Stewart says that some form of bimetallism or the reestablishment of silver monetary metal by the leading Occidental nations are the only feasible methods of restoring silver values. The reason for depressed silver values in the world markets, Mr. Stewart says, is the lack of its monetary use. He also holds the failure to find new industrial uses for silver responsible for the depressed white metal values. Holders of present silver stocks, Mr. Stewart says, should not be penalized for the benefit of silver producers. Any stabilizing scheme should be accompanied by a producers' restriction agreement upon the adequacy of the gold standard under present conditions.

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$10.00 PER MONTH $400

Maturity of bond, 3 years and one month from date of first installment. This means that the Bond Owner doposits a total of $370.00 and withdraws at maturity $400.00, plus dividends at the end of the 3rd year. Protected by Accident Insurance without cost to the Bond Owner.

$15.00 PER MONTH $600

Maturity of bond, 3 years and one month from date of first installment. This means that the Bond Owner deposits a total of $555.00 and withdraws at maturity $600.00, plus dividends at the end of the 3rd year. Protected by Accident Insurance without cost to the Bond Owner.

$20.00 PER MONTH $800

Maturity of bond, 3 years and one month from date of first installment. This means that the Bond Owner doposits a total of $640.00 and withdraws at maturity $800.00, plus dividends at the end of the 3rd year. Protected by Accident Insurance without cost to the Bond Owner.

$25.00 PER MONTH $1000

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Shanghai's Beggar Problem

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪芳仲)

IN America, which is aptly pictured as an El-dorado, we have been told of such an unbelievable thing as a man, begging all his lifetime, having left the world a substantial fortune. Here in Shanghai, money is said to be easy to a limited few, and we can not yet recall one single instance wherein a poor man has managed to pick up a fortune through the profession of begging. However, this does not mean that the life of a begger at Shanghai is not lucrative; on the contrary, Shanghai has long been known as a paradise for beggars and its number is ever increasing. The increase in the number of beggars in this city can be accounted for by many reasons. First, many poor persons who have been misinformed of the opportunities of this city have flocked here to seek a livelihood, and have been reduced to beggary when they have found no employment. Secondly, Shanghai itself is responsible for the production of many beggars, as its temptations and attractions have caused the downfall of many self-supported people. And thirdly, no preventive measures have ever been devised by the government authorities and private institutions to curb this evil.

As to the actual number of beggars in this city, some place it at 4,000, others at 8,000. But from the source given out by those who are familiar with the local beggar situation, the number is said to be 5,000. We presume that 5,000 is the approximate number. These beggars are said to be grouped into different classes, as begging with written words, following dogs, snake players, deformed devils, false bleeding on head, pretending to be dumb, blind, and sick and what not; and all these groups are under the supervision of a controlling body called the beggars' guild. In order to look after the interest of the vast number of beggars, subheads are designated by the guild to different sections of the city; and to a certain extent, the hunting ground of a beggar is definitely defined by the guild, beyond which he is not allowed to go without violating the regulations of the guild. Moreover, no new face can ply on the streets without first securing a permit from the guild. In joining the guild, the applicant must make some contributions; and upon paying the same either in a lump sum or in installment payments, he can ply his "profession" without molestation, and will be treated by other beggars as their fellow brothers. It is said with authority that the feeling of loyalty and brotherhood is very strong among the beggars, and that no underworld organization is as effectively organized as the beggars' guild.

An Interesting Study

The life of beggars as a whole in this city affords us some interesting study. Besides a small number who beg on the streets by pretending to be sick or invalid, the majority of them seek some other means to gain their livelihood. On the festival and New Year's days, they will turn out *en masse;* and besides begging on the streets, they will call on house after house for little tips. When the people are in the happy mood animated by the holiday spirit, they are more willing to give little comforts to the unhappy ones. The first and fifteenth of any moon are also reckoned as the good days for the beggars, because on those days the pious people will pay homage to the God and will be anxious to do some benevolent deeds before the very eyes of the God by giving alms to the poor who habitually station themselves by the entrance of any temples. On the occasion of the new opening of a store, they, usually the leader of them, apply to the owner of the store for some charity, and this solicitation is more often than not complied with.

Besides begging, they sometimes can earn some money by rendering some odd service which the occasion calls for. For instance, in the big funeral processions which often occur at Shanghai, they are called to bear the banners, the scrolls, the floral wreaths and other paraphernalia of the procession. The youthful beggars, usually under sixteen years of age, can collect many coppers a day by stationing at the foot of the bridges spanning over the Soochow creek and helping the ricksha puller to pull the vehicle to the top of the bridge, for which service the occupant of the ricksha usually pays the helper one copper for each trip. At night time, they can parade on the busy thoroughfares and volunteer their service to watch the unattended cars. Their service is usually accepted, because its refusal will be surely followed by a flat tire and other inconvenience to the owners. Those who possess a little talent can exact some money from the public by either playing with a snake or a dog, or singing some verses from the Chinese opera with a Chinese violin played by himself, or telling some stories or jokes. It is needless to add that the daring ones will go to the extremity by indulging in petty theft.

Thus in one way or another, either by begging or by doing some odd service, either by blackmailing or by stealing, they are enabled to keep their soul and body together and become permanent parasites on the Shanghai community. Most of them are homeless, and take up their sleeping quarters at any place they happen to drop down. All of them are living on the food left over by other people. In the winter days, they can get clothing from Chen Sen Tung, a private charitable institution. At the time of death, a free coffin can be secured from Fu Jen Tung, another private charitable institution. Therefore, they practically have no worries, and lead an easy life amid the hurly-burly of Shanghai life. However, it must be admitted that not all the beggars are born as such, and many of them are the victims of circumstance. What strikes us the most is that half of them are women and children, while the other half, except a small number of aged and invalid people, are men with perfect and strong bodies, who can be turned into productive hands in the factory, if employment is given to them.

Until recently Mrs. Herman Liu together with several others has sponsored a plan, which, if carried out, will eventually put a check on the increasing number of beggars in this city. According to her plan, a $1,000,000 reformatory to teach beggars useful trades will be built up and a yearly budget of $180,000 will be provided. The reformatory will include three large dormitories, two factories, and a large school all to be allocated on about 200 mow of land, which will be big enough to accommodate 1,000 beggars. This fund will be raised from the individuals who are interested in charitable works, and some financial help in the form of subsidy is also expected from the Municipal government of Greater Shanghai as well as from the authorities of the foreign administered areas.

That a plan of such a nature should be supported by any one who resides in Shanghai is a matter of certainty. Alms-giving is, indeed, an old Chinese virtue, but has long been denounced by the sociologists who claim that indiscriminate giving of alms to the poor will never prevent the causes which contribute to their downfall. The distribution of winter clothing and free coffins can do them little good either. All those Chinese philanthropists, who give alms, or food, or clothing to the poor, either actuated by their instinct of charity or by the wish to please the God, should realize that their efforts serve no useful ends, and should give their unanimous support to the plan now in contemplation, if they really mean to do something good to their less fortunate countrymen. It is not only as a matter of charity but also because of local pride that we should support a plan through which the dependent people can be made independent and the streets of Shanghai can be made clean of the long acknowledged nuisance.

Shanghai, August 31, 1931.

Gonzaga College, Jesuit Institution, Opens Here

Adding to the long list of educational institutions in Shanghai, a new college, Gonzaga College, will open here on September 7 under the auspices of the American Jesuit fathers. The new institution will provide training for boys in high school work and in college courses in future. Founders of the school have secured a 60 mow plot bordering on Avenue Joffre at Winling Road, where a large concrete building is arranged to accommodate the classrooms. Other buildings will be added in the course of time with the gradual expansion of the school. Because of the lack of accommodations for boarders, only local students will be admitted at present, authorities of the institution announced. The faculty is to be composed entirely of members of the Jesuit order and Rev. Pius L. Moore, S. J., until recently president of the University of San Francisco, has been appointed to head the institution. Tuition charges for the preparatory class will be $125 per semester and for high school, $150 per semester.

According to present plans, the classes of the school are mainly intended to qualify students for entering professional courses in Aurora University, Shanghai, the Catholic University, Peiping, or any of the colleges and universities in Europe and America.

The "Blood and Murder" Tales of China-Town

BY ARTHUR A. YOUNG

IT seems to be the day of Chinese fiction. One after another, fiction about China has appeared. "The Bitter Tea of General Yen" was hailed as a literary find. The "Good Earth" by Pearl S. Buck has been selected by the Book-of-the-Month Club as its March selection. Other books about China have streamed forth regularly from the publishing mills. Alice Tisdale Hobart, Louise Jordan Miln, Maude Meager, Charles Pettit, Ernest Bramah—have all written sentimental and sophisticated tales about the land of Cathay within recent months.

While these types of books often present China in a ludicrous light, their popularity, despite their successes, is of a limited nature. Far more popular is another type of book, the mystery stories, that exploit the Chinese character and locale. Foisted on an unsuspecting public for many years, China town tales have become a fictional perennial. Today authors of this type of fiction have increased in number and their output is astounding. Sold to the tune of thousands, even over cigar counters, it works the most havoc on the American conception of China and things Chinese.

Sax Rohmer is the past master of Chinatown fiction. For a generation he thrilled the world with that impossible person, Dr. Fu Manchu, and now that the world is tired he has created, "Dr. Fu Manchu's Daughter." The deviltry of the doctor, he has transferred to his daughter. Rohmer merchandises opium gangs, lascivious Chinese characters, persecutors of white women, presenting an interpretation of the Chinese that breeds animosity and race suspicion.

Rohmer's success has resulted in scores of imitators. Some write for such widely circulated organs as the *Saturday Evening Post* and *Collier's;* others make a specialty of pulp paper magazines. Within the last year, three all-fiction magazines have been devoting their pages exclusively to Chinatown blood and thunder tales.

What are some of the misconceptions that these mystery and detective tales propagate?

One of the most prevalent is opium smoking. Readers get the impression that opium is synonymous with the Chinese character. Few know that China fought a war over the drug in her attempt at its eradication. In Chinatown, opium is extinct. Noted for their industry, Chinese in the United States are temperate and are not drug addicts.

Another misconception is that Chinese persecute white women. Chinese, by temperament and training, are less amorous than their white brethren. They make no grand effort to capture the feminine heart. The truth is, in Chinatown, women are far safer than in Chicago's loop or New York's Broadway. That Chinese employ poison or daggers to eliminate unwanted people, is fantastic and as far from the original Chinese as it is possible to imagine. Chinese are far less subtle than that.

The pictures of Chinatown which Sax Rohmer, Hugh Wiley, Capt. Appel, to name a few of the best known of such authors in America, are offensively misleading and do a great injustice to a group of people who are just beginning to be liked.

For decades Chinese in the United States have suffered persecution and race animosity. No concerted protest was ever made by the Chinese, and today, after years of discrimination and suffering, the Chinese for the first time in American history are winning the respect and co-operation of their American brethren. To have fiction writers militate against the prospect by their untrue pictures of Chinatown is a real harm to the movement.

Today the Chinese in America are as law-abiding as any other immigrant group, if not more so. In spite of their handicaps, their progress is astonishing. They are public-spirited. They subscribe to Liberty Loans. They have contributed to Mississippi Flood appeals. They participate in civic movements. Educationally, the sons and daughters of Chinatown have won renown for diligence and scholarship. Recently, a Chinese high school boy in Philadelphia won eight graduation prizes—first in his class in every subject he studied.

The paradox of the whole situation is that the men and women who write Chinatown fiction are lovers of the Chinese people. To get color, they have lived and mingled with the Chinese. And since it is impossible to know the Chinese intimately and not respect his personal virtues and the integrity of the civilization out of which such virtues sprang, their private opinions of the sons of Han are widely at variance with those in their published writings.

In London, Thomas Burke who made a reputation by his Limehouse Night stories, has paid constant tribute to the Chinese character. In his autobiography. "The Wind and Rain," he mentions his Chinese friend from the Limehouse district—he was his constant guide and companion in days of stress and gloom. Yet Burke's pictures of Chinatown are not of the type that a Chinese would shout over. True, they are tipped with literary felicity, but, all the same, they re-emphasize the false norm of the public conception of the Chinese character.

Sax Rohmer who visited America recently, told a reporter that he was sorry that he used Chinese villains in his tales. He said that the "Chinese, in the main, were hard-working, industrious people, honest to the farthing." That private conception, however, is unhinted in his tales. Unconscionable authors seem to think that it is all right to vilify a race, even though they privately admire it. It is literary hypocrisy, comparable to senators who vote dry and drink wet.

The saving light of the whole situation is that many good Americans are rising up in protest. Since the war, a number of organizations have been founded that devote themseves to promoting peace and international friendship. Because the Chinese problem here has, in a large part, been stilled by the Exclusion Act, many folks are apt to think that the course is smooth. Organizations that work zealously for world brotherhood ought not to forget the men and women who write the books of Chinatown—books that can, in one stroke, undo much of the good work that is accomplished.

New York, Aug. 10, 1931.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang Sends Representative to Japan

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo, August 31, stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, greatly worried over the Japanese attitude towards the Manchurian problems, has decided to sent to Tokyo his private secretary Tang Er-ho who will be entrusted with the mission of studying Japanese sentiment and securing some understanding with the Japanese authorities and other interested parties regarding the recent issues which involved Manchuria. The Seiyukai, the main opposition party, which has been paying special attention to the Manchurian and Mongolian problems, opened an urgent meeting of party leaders at Shiba Park, August 31. Mr. Mori, Advisor to the Party, who recently made an inspection trip of Korea and Manchuria, made the detailed reports on the Wanpaoshan incident.

Dr. C. T. Wang Declares Extrality Will End January 1 Next

Complete abrogation of extraterritorial rights enjoyed by foreigners now living in China will be realized before January 1, 1932, according to a statement made by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of the weekly memorial service held at the Waichiaopu August 22. According to Dr. Wang, the various outstanding Sino-Japanese issues will be dealt with as soon as Chiang Tso-ping, arrives in Tokyo to assume the post of Chinese minister to Japan some time in the first part of September.

List of Registered Medical Practitioners Is Published

A special issue of the Shanghai *Municipal Gazette* issued August 29, contained the regulations for the registration of medical practitioners, dentists and veterinary surgeons in the International Settlement, and a list of same who have been registered under the regulations. The names of members are given both in Chinese and foreign nomenclature, with details as to nationality, addresses and names of institutions where they received their education. Twenty-three nationalities are represented.

Szechuen, Happy Military Hunting Ground, May Be United Shortly

BY HAROLD R. ISAACS

POLITICAL changes of considerable importance are due in Szechwan, probably within the next six weeks and certainly before winter. While there is the customary percentage of possible changes without actual military conflict, the prospects of peace are slimmer than usual. Hostilities on a minor scale broke out, as a matter of fact, on July 29, two days before I left Chengtu, Chungking-bound.

It may be taken for granted that whatever may emerge from the realignments, the chance of improved commercial and social conditions are negligible. The expected turnover is purely military in character and possesses values of "considerable importance" only insofar as it seems to be aimed at the elimination of all the lesser baronial warlords and the relative unification of Szechwan under central military control.

A recent article in *The China Press* described with approximate accuracy Szechwan's feudal divisions and the supposed strength of the various military leaders who rule portions of the province. I do not propose to back over the same ground in any detail. In discussing troop strengths, the article erred on the conservative side, if at all, compared to estimates heard from various sources in Szechwan.

Briefly summarizing however, it will be recalled that the province's No. 1 Duke is General Liu Hsiang of Chungking whose army of more than 100,000 is the best equipped and best trained of all, although like all, highly inexperienced; whose territory is of primary strategic importance, commanding the Yangtzse entry and exit, who has seven planes left of the sixteen he imported with no pilot seemingly competent enough to bring a plane down in the same condition as he takes it aloft, whose troops have in the last two months spread beyond the Gorges along the Yangtzse establishing new headquarters as far down as Shasi.

The No. 2 duke is General Liu Wen-hui of Chengtu, uncle to Liu Hsiang, whose army of 100,000 men is scattered over more than half the province, controlling more than fifty of the richest hsiens; who alone of all the Szechwanese warlords seems to have been successful in preventing the rise of upstart subordinates by the simple expedient of placing territories under minor officers and keeping troops on the move.

Holding areas to the north and adjacent to the domain of Liu Wen-hui are Generals Deng Hsi-hou and Tien Song-yao of the 20th and 29th Armies respectively, who may be said to possess the rank and standing of feudal barons. Any consideration of these two armies as integral units is inaccurate. Both are divided into several units commanded by generals virtually independent of the nominal No. 1.

The 20th army, for example, numbers nearly 26,000 men. Of these only 5,000 can be said to be personally loyal to Deng. The remainder are divided in various proportions among no less than four generals, each holding independent territory, each maintaining a loyalty to their Army designation which is purely nominal and subject to change without notice. Deng is in nominal control of nine hsien and Tien of 20 with an army of about 40,000. These soldiers are insufficiently equipped and do not seem to represent any real military threat.

Yang Sen is located today at Kwangan in the east with control over two hsien and a negligible army of some 12,000 men. That he may again feature in the political scene is a distinct possibility. He was reported recently to have reached a satisfactory working agreement with Liu Hsiang.

Yang Sen, a Spectacular Figure

There is probably no military leader in Szechwan today who had shorter or more spectacular flights to power than Yang Sen. And while foreigners know him best for his "notoriety" in the Wanhsien affair of 1920, the fact remains that he initiated practically all of the major improvements in street widening and paving which exist in Chungking and Chengtu.

Li Chi-hsiang, the subject of this month's hostilities, is still nominally part of the 20th Army. He was forcibly ejected from Suining last Spring by combined units of the 24th (Liu Wen-hui), the 21st (Liu Hsiang) and 26th Armies. He had become a bit too rambunctious, levying exorbitant taxes not only on through freight but on parcel post packages enroute to Chengtu and points north. Szechwanese military men have no known objection to exorbitant taxes except when they are diverted from their own pockets. Li blew up like a frog and when the neighboring bulls snorted he collapsed and retired to Shunking to the north.

There he rested in apparent quietude until the morning of July 29 when he was suddenly attacked by units of the 24th Army out of Suining, totalling by report 20,000 men. By the time I reached Chungking ten days later, Li was reported to have retired still farther north to Yingshan and "hostilities" were supposed to be suspended.

In this movement against Li, many see the beginning of the political changes forecast in the opening sentences of this article. Certain qualifying factors assumed, if this thesis be correct, Deng Hsi-hou, Tien Song-yao and the independent fief-holders in the north and west are due to go—to be driven either by force or by intimidation out of the province of Szechwan. By whom and on what basis?

Last May a general military conference was called by Liu Hsiang at Chungking. It was attended by Liu Wen-hui, Yang Sen and representatives of the other generals in the case.

Liu Wen-hui had some pressing business to transact. He came to ask his nephew what he proposed to do about munitions and supplies consigned to Chengtu which were (and still are for the most part) being held up at Wanhsien by General Wang Fung Chow, Liu Hsiang's right hand military man. Liu left Chengtu on May 10 announcing an absence of ten days. He is still in Chungking and his men in the provincial capital are admittedly restive.

For awhile the customary variety of rumors circulated. I left Chungking for Chengtu on July 8 and at that time his departure for Chengtu had already been reported. At Chengtu during my fortnight's stay there he was variously reported at Tungan, Suining and Chienchow and finally with definiteness he was stated to be still in Chungking. Today (August 10 in Chungking) he is still in Liu Hsiang's citadel although they are making a great secret of his whereabouts. But shipments of ammunition for Chengtu have begun to dribble in and an agreement between the two Lius is supposed to have been definitely reached.

What the Agreement Calls For

This agreement calls for the forcible and immediate elimination of the elder Liu's present allies, Deng and Tien, together with all the lesser gentlemen whose ambitions exceed their present power. This would not prove a difficult feat but for the qualifying factors already mentioned as "granted" with a necessary interrogation.

The first and primary factor is the question of Liu Wen-hui's sincerity. Will he carry it through?

While the externals of the situation bristle with possibilities for friction between the two Lius which might even be carried as far as a major civil war, there appears to be general agreement as to the basic accord between the two, on a family basis if on none other. It is not likely that the elder Liu will assume an uncompromising attitude of open opposition. He may hedge and stall and in the long run—prevent. Close associates of Liu Hsiang told me in Chungking that Liu Wen-hui's attitude will depend to an interesting extent upon the outcome of present movements in China affecting the Central Government. Liu Hsiang is undoubtedly finding it to his advantage to cooperate with Nanking. Liu Wen-hui less so.

Remote as the hook-up may seem, it appears to be the fact that a Nanking triumphant over its present enemies will probably mean immediate and close co-operation between the two Lius. At any rate, in the final analysis the Lius may be compared to a quarreling man and wife. Beware, third party!

A further factor that must always be reckoned with, is continued loyalty within the ranks of both Lius. Granted these, the elimination of all lesser lights and the ascendancy of the Liu family undisputed to the top of the heap without a single wriggling, dissenting limb left

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BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

to dismember is the distinct possibility of the next few months in Szechwan. A military conference is about to convene in Hochow to discuss ways and means—and money.

Where would Deng and Tien and the others go? And at this juncture enters the masked villain of the piece—none other than the ancient but not too decrepit Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

The story of my meeting with Wu Pei-fu at the little roadside town of Pihsien, north of Chengtu, appeared in an airmail dispatch to *The China Press* a short time ago. I did not include at that time any mention of the old marshal's supposed military and political ambitions because they all seemed too improbable. He was travelling around to various Buddhist centers accompanied by a small personal military escort and occasionally by larger detachments provided by local military. His tour was supposedly a farewell round.

But here is a situation into which he fits quite neatly, many people believe. I confess it still seems ephemeral to me but despite my short residence of less than a year in China, I have ceased to dismiss any political possibility as incredible. Chinese politics, like Jehovah work in secret ways. One doesn't diagnose on a reasonable basis.

But the theory is, in short, that Wu Pei-fu will bring the prestige of his name and past military prowess to a new coalition of the 20th and 29th Armies to sally forth into Shensi and make a new bid for a place in the northern sun of affairs Chinese.

In our brief interview the marshal was evasive, of course, as to his personal plans—an evasiveness he carried forward into all his public utterances during his stay in the Chengtu area. Yes, he might go down the Yangtzse in the Fall, he said, as his personal escort marched by, sporting the old five colored star of the republic on caps rather than the rising sun of the Kuomintang.

The idea of his re-entry into politics may seem more worth pooh-poohing than pondering—but there it is for what its worth.

But whether Wu Pei-fu is involved or not is irrelevant. The fact remains that plans for the elimination of Szechwan's lesser warlords and its unification under the two Lius are well advanced and even underway.

Is there any hope for Szechwan thereby? Will a Szechwan united under military control be any better off than a Szechwan divided under similar auspices? How strong is the element of Permanency? Is there any chance for new blood in drained arteries? Liu Hsiang pays lip service to answers all affirmative. But the provincial kingpin has given little enough evidence in his works to date that such is the consummation he devoutly desires. Liu is a soldier and as such may rule successfully but never equitably.

Chungking, August 10, 1931.

"Boy Emperor" Threatened with Divorce

A divorce suit is being started by the second wife of Henry Pu Yi, the last of the Manchu emperors. The second Mrs. Pu Yi is charging her husband with cruelty and has engaged three prominent Tientsin lawyers to present her case. The surviving members of the former Taching Dynasty in Shanghai, among whom are to be counted some of the country's best known scholars, are stated to be alarmed over the threatened exposure of the family secrets of the once all-powerful emperor and are jointly dispatching one of their members to Tientsin to see if the crisis cannot be averted.

Pick and Levitsky Are Sentenced

Eugene Pick and Maurice Levitsky were sentenced at the First District Court, Shanghai, August 29 for their attempt to extort money from R. K. Raphael, a British merchant at 2 Canton Road, Shanghai. Sentences imposed provide that each shall spend 12 months in prison in addition to the time they were held during the trial. This is the second sentence passed on Pick in the last two years. In both cases the forging of seals was an element in the charges. Wei Siao-lan, a Chinese involved in the Pick-Levitsky case, was sentenced to two months imprisonment.

Some Undisclosed Elements in the Tucker Case

BY EDWARD HUNTER

NOW that flurries of excitement over what has come to be known as the "Tucker case" have died down, it should be possible to make a sane appraisal of what has happened and is happening as the result of the unfortunately fatal shooting of a sneak thief by the aged missionary. There is a widespread opinion that Dr. Francis F. Tucker "is through in China" as the result of the unhappy affair, and a few recent developments seem to support this belief.

Firstly, Dr. Tucker has found it necessary to resign from the mission organization with which he was connected for nigh on thirty years, and secondly, although he was connected with famine relief activities for many years, his further employment in this capacity was hastily cancelled due to the fear that his assistance might only antagonize official groups.

Nevertheless, those acquainted with the psychology of the doctor say that he is a very determined man "who summons all his energies to see his job through to the end," as one churchman expressed it to me. That, incidentally, is the basis for part of the opposition which has arisen against Dr. Tucker since the shooting, a generous part of the younger element in the mission feeling that he is of too aggressive a character to suit the needs of the moment.

Dr. Tucker himself has declared that he will resume his work in another field in China and under another denomination. "The touch of the years with all classes in some 25 counties (perhaps 10 million souls), in medical work, plague, famine, flood and war emergencies, is a God-given asset not lightly to be thrown away," he writes, and then challengingly and a little disappointedly, apropos of this intention to change banners rather than retire because of being forced out of his own mission, he adds: "We find there is no difference between Congregational toothaches or heartaches."

However, not only is there this characteristic to consider, but the fact that the American authorities would not be pleased to see him leave China at this time, because his departure would appear to be a flight, and instead of closing the case, would be interpreted as a sign of guilt. This would be particularly embarrassing to the American legal and diplomatic officials in China.

The feeling is that he should remain in China to exonerate himself in public opinion so as to prevent any possibility of the impression rising that he was whitewashed by the United States district attorney after the Chinese authorities were forced to release their prisoner, and that he was, therefore, advised by his legation or consul to leave for a healthier climate. Tactics of this sort have been pursued by other Powers in China, and it would be unfortunate if the least opportunity were provided for a misinterpretation in this instance.

Hysterical Demonstrations

The Tucker shooting was followed by two actions both of which were the outcome of hysteria rather than reasoned deliberation. The first was a precipitate and anonymous denunciation of Dr. Tucker by a group which signed itself as "27 members of this (North China Mission of the American Board) now sojourning at Peitaiho." The names of two individuals in the round robin later became public, one indirectly and the other voluntarily.

The second example of unbalanced haste, which peculiarly enough has not heretofore been made public, was the resolution passed at a special meeting of the American Association of Tientsin on July 31 when the American authorities were requested to deport the 27 individuals who had issued the condemnatory statement. This request was based on the legal basis that the mission group had been guilty of contempt of court by rushing into print while the case still was under judicial investigation.

The resolutions unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Tientsin Americans, vigorously assailing the 27 churchmen and supporting Dr. Tucker, were sent to the State Department at Washington, the American Board Mission at Boston, and the offices of the board at Tientsin.

It should be easy to interpret the Tucker case in any manner desired, according to political inclinations, temperament or profession. Like most phases of life in China, the Tucker affair is involved by circles within circles, all whirling in their own orbits oblivious of the others, but a change in the course of any one would affect all the rest! The basic fact as seen by the 27 protesting missionaries who had been the associates of Dr. Tucker was ably expressed in their statement in this wise:

"....Certainly the taking of life is contrary to the purpose of a missionary in coming to China....Accordingly the present group absolutely disapproves of this fatal shooting, unintentional though it was, and likewise disapproves of a missionary using deadly firearms to protect property."

The text of the full statement, distributed to the foreign press, immediately aroused a storm of criticism in which other missionaries and sons of churchmen participated. This approbation primarily was based on the feeling that the anonymous dash into print against a fellow worker at a time of difficulty was a disloyal action. Another group of "27 missionaries of various Mission Boards now 'sojourning at Tsingtao' (but only for a brief period)" followed the first 27 into print to point out that "we refuse to be disloyal to a fellow-missionary and hit him when he is down and needs all the comfort we can give, as we deem such action contemptible and at complete variance with that of the Master we are trying to serve." They concluded that "our '27 sojourners' could easily be increased to 27 times 27 in their condemnation of the disloyal and un-Christian act of 'the Peitaiho 27.'"

The underlying sentiment of the Peitaiho group as it appeared to a layman was the underlying truth that Jesus cannot be pictured holding a pistol in his hand. The critics of the Peitaiho 27 emphasized that neither could He be imagined participating in any repudiation of a comrade in time of need.

But underneath the surface of this dispute flowed the tide of a more fundamental conflict which the shooting merely exposed. This was the fact that not only are the ranks of business men in this country divided between "Old China Hands" and the younger element, but so are church bodies. Both these broad divisions, the former characterized by longer experience and more aggressive tactics, and the latter combining less experience with a more conciliatory policy, came into open conflict due to the Tucker affair.

The Missionary Statement

The anonymity of the statement by the 27 gave the impression that it was the American Board Mission that was speaking, or that these individuals at least were representatives of the entire body. But other members of the same mission have pointed out that this is not the case; that there are upwards of 75 foreign missionaries in the organization out here, that the majority of the 27 were women, many of those were the wives of men folk who had put their names to the document! Peitaiho is a summer resort where families stay to escape the heat in the interior, and it was only natural therefore that the several members of a family would sign together. The public had no way of telling this, however.

Also, this action by the 27 sojurners at Peitaoho had a strategic importance, for it effectively blocked any possible outspoken defense of Dr. Tucker by other members of the same misssion, for their resolutions would be interpreted as directed against the previous group, and as the defense of a policy of arming missionaries to protect property, with also an indication of an anti-Chinese bias.

A phase of the affair which was widely discussed was the Chinese participation in the persuasion of the 27 to sign their names. This intervention was variously interpreted. The accusation was openly made that the Chinese were "lobbying" for this statement, and in an endeavor to obtain it had pointed out the possible handicaps which might otherwise confront missionaries in the interior. This was responded to by Rev. Robert E. Chandler, acting secretary of the American Board Mission, who was the only man to publicly reveal his identity as one of the 27.

"In our judgment of the whole situation were we 'influenced by public opinion?'" he wrote, repeating a query asked in print, and answered: "Why, of course.' We live in China! With our Chinese associates we were

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in consultation from the day of hearing the news of the incident. In Tehchow, in Peiping, in T'unghsien, in Tientsin and in Peitaiho. With other Chinese friends, too.

"But it was Americans who met and decided to speak. We felt impelled to do so from the very fact that we are Americans, and that we come as 'Christian missionaries' to this land. It was one of our own group who had shot and killed a Chinese, though unintentionally. We felt this act was not in accord with the mind of Christ, and we had to disavow it. Nothing, no group of persons, could have induced us to publish our statement, sure to be misconstrued by many as unfriendly, or even disloyal to a colleague, if it had not been for the depths of our convictions on the principles involved."

In spite of the outburst of criticisms, however, the depths of their convictions were not strong enough to persuade them to reveal who they were. Beside Rev. Chandler, the other missionary who was revealed as a signer was Rev. Elmer Galt. The suggestion that as a result of the furor the 27 publish their names was found unacceptable.

Hospital Frequently Robbed

The Tucker case was not the story of a single incident, but rather it had a history. His hospital and home had been repeatedly attacked or robbed, and his efforts to obtain protection were unavailing. Brigands in the uniform of soldiers at one time beat up his wife, attempted to kidnap his child, and endeavored to steal famine relief funds contributed from the United States. As a result, Dr. Tucker felt that outside assistance was not to be expected in his desperate situation.

Hence the 60-year-old missionary, assisted by Miss Myra L. Sawyer, a trained nurse, remained as the only foreigners at their station during the peak of the summer heat in an effort to solve the mystery of the series of hospital robberies. Dr. Tucker's nightly vigils finally succeeded, and he fired three shots at the thief, one of which hit the man and proved fatal. A brief struggle preceded the shooting, and Dr. Tucker suffered a severe sprain of his left hand and one finger. Mounted police who were riding out to change shifts heard the shots and came to investigate, one of them turning back to the city to report to headquarters. One of the mission workers was sent within an hour to make a verbal report, while a written account was being prepared.

The thief proved to be a Chinese janitor employed in the women's hospital, in possession of skeleton keys which gave him access throughout the mission buildings. He even had the second key to the inner door of the hospital safe! The overwhelming evidence was that he was merely one party in a group which systematically preyed on the mission.

Says He Was Victim of Extrality

A significant and extraordinarily interesting phase of the case was the statement printed in Tientsin by Dr. Tucker for private distribution in which he declared that he was the victim of the extrality status possessed by the foreigner in China, which he blamed for the anti-foreign attitude of political groups and the amazing lengths to which the Tehchow branch of the Kuomintang Tang Pu went in attempting to arouse public indignation.

Immediately after the affray, Mr. Carl D. Meinhardt, American consul at Tsinan, went to Tehchow where the hospital is located, to investigate on the spot. So overwhelming was the evidence against the burglar that the Chinese authorities informed the American consul that no action would be taken against Dr. Tucker. However, shortly after the consul left as the result of this information, Dr. Tucker was arrested. He was placed in a cell which although vermin-infested was not unbearable, and was held for three days.

The United States district attorney for China, Dr. George Sellett, hurriedly was summoned from Shanghai. On August 11 he reported that neither under Chinese nor American law was an offense committed, the law being that any private person present when a felony is committed may use all necessary force to arrest and detain the culprit.

Agitators distributed a pamphlet at Tehchow accusing Dr. Tucker of stealing the money himself and shooting the Chinese to hide his own guilt. This was the type of open propaganda which was indulged in, but instead of embarrassing Dr. Tucker in the minds of trained investigators, it was of so rank a nature as to be of assistance to him. A mass meeting was held for six hours on a Sunday afternoon and evening under the auspices of the Tang Pu, and numerous resolutions were announced, including demands for the execution of Dr. Tucker and an apology from Nelson Johnson, American minister to China.

The vernacular press as a whole for the first few days completely censored the report that the man shot was suspected to be a thief. The vernacular papers in Peiping and Tientsin, for instance, did not mention this point, and also declared that the hospital had attempted to keep the shooting secret. They were content to publish the inflaming news that a foreign missionary had shot and killed a Chinese employed in his hospital.

Last minute action by the chairman of Shantung Province called off a second mass meeting after a large matshed had been erected to house the speakers and propaganda posters had been distributed in large numbers. The previous Christmas the hospital had been the subject of another demonstration.

The District Attorney's Investigation

Details of the investigation made by Dr. Sellett are graphically told in a report signed by Miss Sawyer, the hospital nurse. She wrote:

"All day Wednesday (July 29) from before seven until midnight, Dr. Sellett, in most minute fashion, went over the entire territory for evidence, for and against, cross-examining all the Chinese who had in even the remotest ways been implicated in any phase of the case. Without the slightest exception, they gave the clearest imaginable testimony to facts, from coolies, up and down, including the finder of the keys, who at this time voluntarily came forward, putting his fear in the background, and leading the attorney to the spot, told his story, which fitted in very minutest detail with correlating evidence from others.

"When we retired on Wednesday it was arranged that these witnesss, some eight in number, should go to Tsinan, and give their testimony under oath before the Consul and attorney, at the official inquiry. The next morning the attorney and self (Miss Sawyer) went over the ground covered by the thief and Dr. Tucker at exactly the same hour at which the incident took place, 4:30 p.m. This morning it was a clear cloudless day whereas July 11th was cloudy, but even so, the business office, with the green curtain down, as was the case at the time, was too dusky to distinguish a single feature, and the corridor inky dark. This to refute the accusation made by the Tang Pu and some foreigners that it was certainly light enough for Dr. Tucker to recognize the robber from the first.

"We started for the train at 5 a.m. with the witnesses who were to appear that day. The rest were to follow the next morning. Due to the war unrest in the north, the express was eight hours late. We returned to the compound at eight o'clock for breakfast, to find that the Chinese press had gotten in its deadly work again, thanks to the propaganda from Peitaiho. In the night a member of this ultra-Nationalist party had visited one of the staff secretly and warned him that if any Chinese from Tehchow went down to Tsinan to testify on the case, bodily harm would result. As a consequence, all the eight witnesses felt they could not go. God-providentially their witness had all been given, however, the day before, and in his official capacity, Dr. Sellett put each one on oath, to swear that their testimony had been the truth, and so the end-result so far as the legal subject was concerned, was the same. But it did hurt, to have to return to Tsinan alone, even though we did understand the difficulty in which our Chinese colleagues were placed."

The American Legation at Peiping first had intended that a consular court be convened to try the case, but when the findings were shown to be so indisputable, it was decided this was unnecessary.

Only some time after the affair happened did it become known that Dr. Tucker and Miss Sawyer had paid out of their own slim compensations the total of $2,500 to make up the amount stolen by the inside thief. The physician was under bond because of his important post with the hospital. He has served the hospital as assistant superintendent, secretary-treasurer, and also staff consultant, while his wife, Dr. Emma Boose Tucker, was connected with the women's hospital and taught in the school of nursing.

Peiping, August 29, 1931.

Should Missionaries Kill?

BY LI TSUN-CHEONG

THE resolutions recently passed in Peitaiho by a party of 27 missionaries of the North China Mission of the American Board condemning the fatal shooting of a burglar, an employee of the Williams-Porter Hospital at Tehchow, Shantung Province, by Dr. F. F. Tucker of the same institution, has aroused unusual interest and comment amongst Christian circles. By all sane-minded people, both Chinese and foreign, the tragic incident is to be deeply deplored, especially when we realise the fact that the tragedy occurred within the precincts of a Christian hospital and directly caused by the shooting of a medical missionary who came out to China with the sole aim of helping the Chinese spiritually, morally, and physically.

In their earnest endeavor to proclaim the true spirit of Christianity and simultaneously eradicate, from the minds of the uninitiated and anti-Christians, the false impression that the regrettable action of Dr. Tucker represented the average conduct of Messengers of the Gospel of peace, the passing of the resolutions by the missionaries condemning in unequivocal terms the use of firearms to protect property by those of their profession was certainly a proper and timely step in the right direction. In these days when the actions and attitudes of missionaries are being closely scrutinised so as to determine whether they are in accord with the teachings of Jesus Christ, such and similar incidents serve to create international frictions, witness the Tehchow Tang Pu's attempt to make political capital out of the shooting—frictions which every Christian should avoid and which undeniably are anything but creditable to the Church.

Today, the East is undergoing a complete and remarkable transformation and none will deny that the habitual tolerance by natives of the shortcomings of missionaries in the past no longer exist. In view of the change, all barriers and misunderstandings originated as a result of the intentional or unintentional mistakes committed by missionaries, unless removed in time, will sooner or later produce effects detrimental to the cause they espouse. It is, however, significant to note that attempts associated with the removal of these impediments to Christian progress invariably provoke the vehement oppositions and insidious attacks of short-sighted Christians. Any keen observer could easily perceive that there still exist a class of "diehards" within the missionary fold in this country who place racial prestige and "face-saving" before Christian justice and duty. We cannot sufficiently admire the 27 missionaries for their loyalty to Truth and the fearless manner in which they gave expression to their convictions.

Against the Spirit of Christianity

With direct reference to Dr. Tucker's tragic shooting, the whole affair is, needless to say, sadly contradictory to the spirit of Christianity. Missionaries, we know, in coming out to non-Christian lands are imbued with the lofty aim of helping the heathens and promoting their spiritual as well as physical welfare and ever ready to undergo all kinds of hardships and sacrifice for the sake of attaining their goal. But their altruism, unless exercised with the greatest caution, sometimes generates unpleasant difficulties, as in the case of Dr. Tucker who, we are told, has for many years rendered invaluable service to both foreigners and Chinese. To prctect property is really a commendable and justified measure but in carrying it out with such zealousness as to resort to the use of deadly weapons, the matter takes quite a different aspect. The use of firearms, even for purpose of self-defence, is questionable where missionaries are concerened for the sheer reason that they are placed on an entirely different footing to other foreigners engaged in secular professions. Perhaps the following, quoted from an article which some years ago appeared in a well-known missionary journal* is illuminating:

> "....There have been few cases on record where Christian missionaries have taken life in self-defence. There have been more where they have fought to protect their loved ones, and still more where armed guards have defended missionaries with fatal results to the offenders. There are some who stoutly maintain that when a missionary enters upon the service of the Gospel of Peace and Goodwill he should put his whole trust in the protective power of the Gospel he preaches and the God he serves; and that the appearance of reliance upon carnal weapons and secular agents is but a demonstration to the people and to the world that he does not believe in and trust his own message. They say that now and then one may suffer loss of property and even violence to the point of death, but in the long run far greater good will come of this than could possibly arise from prolonging the life of the missionary through the taking of the life of another."

Continuing, the author of the instructive article made these wise remarks:

> "....A missionary should not take life in defensive of his own, and for this reason it is better not to carry weapons....in areas where dangers may lurk. He might make use of a scourge of small cords but not a deadly weapon...."

As a full report of the sad affair is not yet to hand and since the tragic act is irrevocable, let us hope that those who are engaged in making a careful and impartial investigation into the case will be able to prove that the deceased burglar was armed, that the shooting was made absolutely necessary, and that Dr. Tucker, at the moment when he opened fire was in grave peril of his life from aggressive attacks. Let us also hope that, in the handling of the whole case, truth and justice will prevail.

Chungshan, August 25, 1931.

*International Review of Missions, July 1924, Vol. XIII. No. 51, page 348.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues. Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

Sept.	23,	1925	Vol.	34	No.	4
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France to Abandon Mandate for Syria

It was officially confirmed in Paris during the week that France is prepared to abandon the mandate for Syria which was assigned to her by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers at San Remo in April 1920, and confirmed by the League of Nations in July, 1922. A statement to this effect is to be made at the forthcoming meeting of the League of Nations in Geneva. Interviewed in Paris King Feisul of Iraq said: "It is a gesture worthy of France."

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

New Silk Examination Regulations Made Public at Nanking

The Ministry of Industry has made public a set of new regulations governing the examination of raw silk. The new regulations, it is understood, are designed to prevent the exportation of silk of inferior quality as well as to bring about an improvement in the general quality of silks produced in the country.

Lead Deposits Discovered Near Hailar

According to a dispatch from the *Review's* correspondent in Harbin, a vast deposit of lead ore has been discovered in a district about 100 miles from Hailar. The ore is said to be very rich and easily mined, as the deposists are very near the surface of the earth. A group of enterprising merchants at Hailar are contemplating to form a company for the mining of the lead deposits and planning to build a smelting plant near Hailar.

Asia Realty Company to Build Apartment House on Bubbling Well Road

The Asia Realty Company has completed plans for the construction of a gigantic apartment house at the corner of Medhurst and Bubbling Well Roads, according to an announcement by officials of the company. The projected building will cover an area of more than 9 mow of land and will be five stories high in front and four stories in the rear. Construction work is expected to start immediately

Government's Budget for Education for 1931-32 Totals $100,049,569

According to the Government's budget for educational expenses for the academic year of 1931 to 1932, the expenses for the various government institutions total $100,049,569, of which sum $11,777,735 are for Universities and colleges; $44,323,743 for provincial schools and $50,-548,091 for district schools.

Rail Ministry Orders £500,000 Rolling Stock with British Boxer Refund

The Ministry of Railways is understood to have submitted a list of various railway equipments to be purchased in England out of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund, to the Joint Purchasing Commission in London. It is learned that the first order of the Ministry amounted to £500,000 sterling including locomotives, cars, and other equipment for use on all Government railways.

40 Trained Factory Inspectors to Graduate from Nanking Institute

Forty students from the Training Institute for Factory Inspectors will be graduated at the end of this month and will be dispatched to leading industrial centers for the organization of inspection bureaus, according to a *Kuo Min* report from Nanking. The Institute was established three months ago by the Ministry of Industries, preparatory to the enforcement of the Factory Law on August 1. The Ministry has decided to enroll 300 students for the second period of training.

Local Chamber Asks Re-opening of Two Iron Plants in Hupeh

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Greater Shanghai Municipality, in a petition to the Ministry of Industries, urges that in view of the imperative need of large quantities of iron for the development of native industries, immediate steps be taken by the Authorities to reorganize the Hanyehping and Yangtsze Iron Works in order to put them into operation in the near future. The petition points out that the development of industries chiefly depends upon the adequate production of machinery which in turn depends upon asufficient supply of iron resources. For the purpose of developing the production of machinery in the country, all the mineral resources, especially iron and coal ores, rich in many parts of China, should be extensively exploited. Since the Hanyehping and the Yangtsze Iron Works have not been operating for a considerable time, it is imperative for the Government to take measures for the immediate reopening of these two plants in order to expedite the production of iron for industrial purposes.

Kao-Tsi Railway to Exploit Coal Mines Along the Line

With the approval of the Ministry of Railways, the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway Administration will undertake the exploitation of the coal mines in various districts along the Line. A mining expert from the Ministry has arrived at Tsingtao to inspect the areas having mineral deposists. Owing to the large qunatity of coal consumed by the Railway, amounting to abont 140,000 tons annually, the Railway authorities have decided to provide their own source of supply.

China to Investigate Soda Industry in U. S. A.

The Ministry of Industries, in a communication to the American Legation at Peiping, announces that a representative of the Ministry, Hou Chun-pou will soon leave for the United States to make a study of the acid and soda industry in America and requests the Legation authorities to extend Mr. Hou necessary assistance so as to facilitate the execution of his mission. The action of the Ministry in sending Mr. Hou to America is in line with its program of national industrial development, of which the development of acid and soda industry constitutes an important item in view of its extensive use in agricultural and chemical enterprises.

Canton-Hongkong Phone Services Starts Functioning September 1

September 1 marked the inauguration of the Canton and Hongkong long distance telephone service, installation of which was completed in the latter part of last month. The line was formally opened, when the Governor of Hongkong and Lin Yun-kai, Commissioner of Reconstruction of Canton, exchanged messages of congratulation through the service. It is believed that communication between Hongkong and Canton will be considerably facilitated with the normal operation of the new installation.

C. G. U. Notes Made Acceptable at All Customs by New Order

With a view to facilitating customs transactions, the Ministry of Finance issued a circular order on August 29 to all the Customs Administrations, instructing that hereafter the Customs Gold Unit Notes shall be acceptable in payment of customs tariff. The C. G. U. notes were first issued last year by the Central Bank of China for the purpose of enabling importers to pay the customs duties on a gold basis. These notes have been in use in both Shanghai and Hankow and as they have been found convenient and practicable, the Ministry has decided to extend the system to all other ports of the country. The C. G. U. notes are issued in denominations of G. 10 cents and G. 50 cents and G. $1, G. $5 and G. $ 10.

Tsinghua to Spend $2 Million for 3-Year Reconstruction Program

In order to develop itself into one of the Model universities in China with most complete and up-to-date equipment as required by a high institution of learning, the Tsinghua University has announced a stupendous 3-year construction program, calling for an estimated expenditure of $2,000,-000. The funds are to be appropriated from the portion of the American Boxer Indemnity Refunds by which the University has been supported since its foundation. In all, the program provides for the construction of 10 new buildings, extension of the campus and remodelling of the various old Buildings of the University. The program was first adopted at a meeting of the University directors and the Administration and a sum of only $760,000 was voted for the projects. Since his assumption as acting president of the University, Dr. Ong Wen-hao has decided to expand the program and appropriate more funds to the total sum of $2,000,000, to build a model educational institute in Peiping.

According to the announced plan, work will be commenced early this month on the construction of a chemistry hall and the extension of the engineering hall, water power experiment laboratory and the gymansium. These new structures will be completed early next spring when other projects will be started.

Lieh-Shan Coal Mines to be Reorganized

In view of the fact that the Lieh-shan Coal Mines in Anhwei constitute one of the largest coal producing centers in China, the Ministry of Industries has decided to take immediate measures to put them into regular working condition and also institute necessary reforms in order to increase their production. A thorough reorganization of the Company that exploits these mines is being planned and as a preliminary step toward the measure, the long-drawn out dispute among the shareholders will be first settled. The development of mines at Lieh-shan was originally sponsored by the late Gen. Nyi Shih-chun, military governor of Anhwei, and after his death the mines passed into the corporate control of the present company which has experienced many difficluties owing to disagreement among the stockholders.

Shanghai Bond Market Forges Ahead with Influx of Funds from Flood Areas

The local bond market received a considerable boom during the week up to last Wednesday as a result of the continued influx of money from up-river flood regions into this city which, owing to the flood situation, has to seek employment elsewhere. According to a report circulated by the American Oriental Finance Corporation, the American Asiatic Underwriters and International Assurance led in the upward sweep and the gain at this time according to the measure afforded by the A.O.F.C. Average was 12% in the month from Jan.22 to Feb. 21. The trend of the bond market seems to keep forging ahead and it is predicted that it may attain the proportions of the rise early this year before the proclamation of the Hoover Moratorium plan.

New Railway Station to be Built at Hsuchow at Cost of $250,000

At a joint meeting of Chien Tsung-chi, director of the Lunghai Railway Administration, and Lu Tsoh, chairman of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration at Hsuchow on August 24, a set of measures for the improvement of the two trunk lines was discussed and formulated, among which is the proposal for the enlargement of the railway station at Hsuchow at a cost of $250,000.

According to Mr. Chien, as a result of the suspension of warfare along the two lines, the majority of rolling stock has been returned by the various military commanders and the freight traffic has resumed its normal conditions. But on account of the flood situation, the two railways have sustained heavy financial losses, as many sections of tracks and sleepers have been damaged.

Collection of Bank Note and Profits Taxes to Begin This Year

A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking on August 28 reported that collection on the new taxes on Note Issue and the net profits of Banks will be started from the current fiscal year. The Chinese banking institutions which have voiced strong protest against the taxes have been pursuaded of the reasonableness of the new levies as a result of the explanations by the Ministry of Finance. According the same report, only the following seven banks are privileged to issue notes, namely the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, China and South Seas Bank, Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ningpo Commercial Bank, Commercial Bank of China, and National Commercial Bank.

Hotel Plaza Changes Hands at Tls. 350,000

The Hotel Plaza, one time popular hostelry for tourists and local merry-makers, situated at the corner of Rue Montauban and Rue du Consulat, was secured by E H.Loh from Major Aurthur Basset for the sum of Tls.350,000. The deal was arranged through X.B. Guttierrez. While the new owner has not divulged his plans as to what to do with the property, it is believed that he will develop the proporty, as he owns an adjacent plot of land and is the president of the Chinese syndicate which is now running the Hotel Plaza. It is also rumored that Mr. Loh will level the structure and utilize his two buildings for the parpose of erecting one of the largest apartment houses in the downtown district.

The Hotel Plaza had been very popular in its early years and its popularity reached its height four years ago with the inauguration of its beautiful roof garden dance hall. However, with the change of management, its popularity waned until it became a family hotel, as it is today.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

Progress of the Conversion to Automatic Working.

NORTH CENTRAL OFFICE

ONE of the seven new exchanges now under construction, North Central Office, will house part of the up-to-date equipment essential to the rapidly increasing demands of Shanghai telephone users. Built alongside the existing North Exchange in Haining Road, it is now almost completed and will serve the Northern District of the International Settlement. All of the requisite automatic equipment for this building has reached Shanghai, and work on its assembly has already commenced.

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Japanese Government Petitioned to Increase Export Guaranty

According to a report in the *North China Daily News* on August 23, the Japan-Soviet Trade Promotion Society, which was organized for the purpose of boosting trade between the two countries, has decided to submit a petition to the Japanese Minister of Commerce and Industry, asking for his aid to increase the amount of the Government indemnification for export bills, mostly to Russia. The petition is signed by representatives of 50 large Japanese concerns interested in Japan-Soviet trade. The indemnification of the Government is to be increased to Yen 45,000,000 on the basis of the Japan-Soviet annual trade volume of Yen 60,000,000, according to the Society's petition.

$80 Million Loan Planned for Port Development Scheme in Chekiang

The issuance of a public loan to the value of $80,000,000 for the development of the Great Eastern Port along the coast of Chekiang province is under joint consideration of the National Reconstruction Commission and the Ministries of Navy, Finance and Communications. After the details have been worked out, the matter will be submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval. The development of the Port under consideration was first initiated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and laid down in his national reconstruction program. The scheme when realized will have a great bearing upon the development of the commerce and industry in the southeastern provinces. The surveying of the Port was completed early in May, this year. It is expected that work on the Port may start as soon as the projected loan is sanctioned by the Government authorities.

Nanking Takes Steps to Improve Chinese Currency

In order to unify the currencies of the country, the National Government is making plans to enforce the dollar as the standard unit. It is planned that this system be put into pratice first in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Hupei, Hunan and Hopei and gradually extended throughout the whole country. With this object in view, the Ministry of Finance has dispatched experts to the Northeastern provinces to make a survey of the currency situation there. As regards the readjustment of bank notes and subsidiary currencies, the Government has already taken the following steps: 1, Except for notes issued by the provincial banks, others, especially those unsecured, will not be allowed to circulate, 2. readjustment of seven kinds of copper notes, and 3. prohibitition of counterfeit coins. Meanwhile the Government is collecting all debased coins and depreciated notes for destruction.

National Expeditures for 20th Year Tentatively Fixed at $977,087,761

According to estimates compiled by the Directorate-General of Budgets and submitted to the Central Political Council, the total National expenditures for the 20th fiscal year (July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932) are placed at $977,087,761., of which the military budgets, estimated at $406,617,220, form over forty per cent. The estimates were compiled from figures submitted by the various Government organs concerned, the total of which originally stood at $1,321,462,483. However, after detailed study, considerable reductions have been made by the Directorate-General, over $300 million having thus been saved. The estimates will be made the basis for the compilation of the National Budget when an attempt will be made to balance the estimated expenditures and revenues.

The itemized estimated expenses for the various Party and Government órgans are as follows:

1.	Party	$ 6,240,000
2.	National Government	10,985,347
3.	Military	406,617,220
4.	Ministry of Interior	7,104,386
5.	Foreign Affairs	9,530,670
6.	Finance	78,837,665
7.	Educational and Cultural	18,485,505
8.	Judicial Administration	2,097,273
9.	Industries	7,504,634
10.	Communications	3,529,519
11.	Reconstruction	2,419,579
12.	Loan service	343,404,644
13.	Miscellaneous	80,311,319
	Total	$977,087,761

Airdromes in Chekiang and Fukien Near Completion

A number of airdromes constructed by order of the Aviation Administration of the Ministry of War in Fukien and Chekiang are nearing completion, a *Kuo Min* message reported from Nanking on August 25. The new airdromes are at Makiang, Yenping, Hsiaping, Chienou and Changhu (in Fukien) and Ningpo and Wenchow (in Chekiang). Liu Wu-cheng and Yuan Li-jen of the Aviation Administration who have been in charge of the construction work returned to Nanking last week.

According to a dispatch by the Wenchow correspondent of the *North China Daily News* on August 27, the airdorme there is still in the process of erection. When completed, it will be employed purely for military purposes and its immediate purpose is said to be in the nature of a base of aerial operations against the communists and bandits. According to the dispatch, the people at Wenchow do not all regard the project with favor, although they recognize that the presence of a military airdrome might act as an effective defense against the bandit armies.

British Textile Companies Pooling Interests to Compete in Eastern Markets

England's hopes of recovering her pre-war supremacy in the world textile market beat quicker, as the long-awaited scheme for reorganizing the Lancashire industry draws near completion. According to a report circulated by the *United Press* from London, the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations has been busy since Spring collating the replies from 1,600 firms, which form the basis of the Rationalization Plan. The gigantic Lancashire Cotton Corporation has consolidated itself with a capitalization of approximately G$22,000,000. It controls 87 companies, 10,000,000 spindles and several thousand looms. Another huge organization, the Combined Egyptian Mills, has been formed. Meanwhile, six textile machinery companies, with issued capital of G.$36,918,220 have completed arrangements to amalgamate as soon as their respective stockholders give their approval. Several Manchester cotton shippers are also preparing to combine for the purpose of competing more effectively in the Far East against foreign competition. By pooling their resources, they plan to cut down overhead expenses and with better transportation rates, expect to lower the prices of their products for delivery in the Eastern trading centers.

Japanese Enterprise Plans Big Loan Abroad for Exploitation of Asia Mainland

According to a *Rengo* telegram from Tokyo on August 29, the authorities of the Oriental Development Company have decided to float a Yen 50 million loan abroad and the regulations for the same have been submitted to the Japanese Finance Department for approval. The funds to be raised by the loan will be used, the telegram states, for more positive "exploitation" undertakings in Korea, the South-Sea islands and South Manchuria. The loan will be redeemed in five years and bear interest at 8 per cent per annum.

The Oriental Development Company is an officially Japanese Government subsidized organ, formed originally in 1908 for the purpose of encouraging Japanese peasants to emigrate to Korea. In recent years, the Company has floated large loans in America and France and the money has been used for financing of Korean agricultural "colonies" in South Manchuria. According to the usual practice, the Company makes loans to Korean farmers or organized Korean agricultural companies or "colonies" on liberal terms, ranging from 5 to 25 years. In order to give the scheme further encouragement, all the agricultural "colonies" established by the Company have the advantages of military protection by the Japanese military and Japanese extraterritorial rights. In late years, as the Korean "colonies" or settlements increase, the Japanese General Staff has increased its garrison in Chinese territory for protection purposes. In this connection, it may be pointed out that it is largely these Korean agricultural settlements and the accompanying advantage of Japanese military protection offered by the Company which have been in a great measure responsible for the Wanpaoshan outrages perpetrated by the Korean farmers under Japanese instigation and direction. It is feared that as long as the Oriental Development Company continues to maintain its present policy of exploitation and encroachment of South Manchuria, further clashes between the Chinese owners and Korean settlers and Japanese protectors are bound to have periodic outbreaks in future which may have a serious effect upon the peace maintenance in the Far East.

Town Hall Demolished to Make Way for New Modern Buildings

The Town Hall of the International Settlement on Nanking Road, which until this spring was the scene of the annual ratepayers' meetings, is now being demolished to make way for a group of new modern shop and residential buildings. The site is owned by the estate of the late Silas Aaron Hardoon, prominent local Jewish realtor. The new houses planned on the site are projected by the Silas Aaron Hardoon Company and will be in semi-foreign style having beautiful and luxurious shop fronts. One particular feature of the projected buildings is that each of the houses will have the Chinese character "Fu" of "Buddha" inscribed on the top of the wall. The buildings to be completed in a period of 10 months are estimated to cost around $300,000. Percy Tilley, local British architect, is the designer of the structure, while Messrs. Sung Hung-tai and Company are the contractors.

The site covers an area of 6.482 mow of land bordered by four roads namely, Nanking, Kiukiang, Kwangsi and Yunnan Roads. Twenty-seven buildings will be constructed on the block and each of the street frontings will have nine buildings. On the ground floor, big show windows will be provided with entrance in the center. Four alleys will traverse the block, two running from north to south and the other from east to west. Modern sanitary equipment will be installed throughout the new buildings. When completed, the new buildings will be ranked as one of the best group of residential buildings of their type in Shanghai.

Whangpoo Bridge Scheme Being Studied by Municipal Authorities

Two schemes for improving the communication between Shanghai and Pootung across the Whangpoo River are prominently discussed by officials of the Public Works Bureau of the Greater Shanghai Municipality. One scheme which is receiving considerable attention provides for the construction of a giant steel bridge spanning the River, while another proposal suggests the expediency of building a tunnel under the River. Pending adoption of one of the two projects, either of which will necessarily involve a huge outlay by the municipal authorities, immediate measures are to be taken by the Bureau of Public Utilities to improve the ferry service which is now being maintained by the Bureau.

The scheme for the building of a bridge to avoid the heavy toll claimed by the Whangpoo River and to develop the vast areas in Pootung was intermittently discussed during the past forty or fifty years, but on account of lack of sufficient funds, no definite steps have been taken. Early this year, the scheme was renewed and a group of leading merchants petitioned the City Government of Greater Municipality of Shanghai to give the matter immediate consideration. The merchants proposed that a syndicate be formed under government direction and supervision for the financing of the scheme and they went so far in their plan that German bridge building experts have been consulted and designs for the structure were said to have been completed. Tolls are to be collected for the maintenance of the bridge and the construction expenses will be redeemed by the City Government in a period of ten years, according to the plan. Officials of The Public Works Bureau consider that while the projected bridge will no doubt develop Pootung both commercially and industrially, but whether the huge expenditure involved in the execution of the scheme is justifiable needs careful consideration. Some officals express the opinion that Shanghai development at this stage of economic depression would be limited and therefore the bridge is not urgently needed.

Another group of officials pronounce themselves in favor of building a big tunnel under the Whangpoo River. They declare that a bridge across the River will hinder Shanghai's shipping. Further, a high bridge calling for a stronger foundation near the first spans on the banks, is not advisable for Shanghai, because of the muddy and sandy condition of the land there.

The Bureau of Public Works is considering both proposals and will announce its decision in a few months' time. The decision when announced will be submitted to the City Government for final approval. But in the meantime, the Bureau of Public Utilities has received instructions to further improve the present ferry services in order to facilitate communications between Shanghai and Pootung. According to officials of the Bureau, the ferry services are quite adequate for the transporting of workers and businessmen on the River and the need for the bridge is not keenly felt at the present moment.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of RIDA JOUROLMON Deceased

Cause No. 3385

Special Proceedings No. 762

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RIDA JOUROLMON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 5th 1932, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. H. MAXCY SMISH,
August 29, 1931. c/o Mission Treasurers,
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai.

THE FACTS ABOUT THE MASSACRE OF CHINESE IN KOREA!

The *China Weekly Review* has reprinted in pamphlet form the various articles and editorials pertaining to the recent Wanpaoshan incident and succeeding murders of Chinese in Korea. The pamphlet consists of 12 pages and is illustrated.

Copies may be obtained for 20 cents each by addressing the undersiged,

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
38 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai

Men and Events

Edward B. Thomas, American Consul-General in Harbin, departed recently for the United States on leave.

T. C. Britton, President of the Asia Realty Company, has returned to Shanghai after spending a holiday at Tsingtao.

A snowstorm occurred at Changte, in the extreme north of Honan, last week. Over three inches of snow fell in the city August 24.

Mrs. E. G. Gilman ("Dorothy Dix") passed through Shanghai during the week on her return to the United States after a tour of the Far East.

Myril S. Meyers, American Consul at Harbin, is due back in Shanghai with his family September 14, after having spent a holiday in the United States.

Mrs. Ruth Kellogg, who had been a guest of Governor-General in Dwight Davis of the Philippines, passed through Shanghai last week on her return trip to the United States.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 men, who, at the beginning of August were dismissed from the Ford Works at Detroit, have been ordered to start work again on September 9.

Senator William E. Borah, Republican from Idaho, and Senator Key Pittman, Democrat from Nevada, were announced during the week, to confer at Boise, Idaho, on the silver problem.

Flag Lieut. Henri Harold Smith-Hutton, attached to the staff of Admiral Thomas of the U. S. Pacific Fleet, has been assigned to the duties of Fleet Intelligence Officer at Shanghai.

Miss Amy Johnson, the British aviatrix who left Japan on August 24 on her return flight to Europe, arrived at Mukden the following day. She hopped off for Moscow via Harbin August 26.

The Central Bank of China shipped gold bars worth G. $2,500,000, on the s.s. *President Madison* to the United States last week. The shipment was consigned to the Equitable Eastern Bank of New York.

C. S. Franklin, member of the American bar in Shanghai, is recovering from a recent mishap at the Kiangwan race course when he was thrown from his pony, the pony rolling over him and injuring his left foot.

Yu Ya-ching has taken the place of Dr. David Z. T. Yui as chairman of the Preparation Committee of the Hangchow conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held from October 21 to November 4.

David Lehr of the Manila Electric Company and Ronald Grimm of the Certain teed Products Corporation passed through Shanghai on the Dollar liner *President Madison* last week enroute to the United States.

Nanking-Peiping air mail and passenger service of the China National Aviation Corporation which was to have been resumed this week has again to be postponed, owing to the airdrome at the Capital still being flooded.

Another case of cholera was discovered on the British steamer *Cathay* at Kobe August 31. The *Cathay* was held at Kobe since her arrival from Shanghai August 19. This is the sixth cholera case found on board this vessel.

Over 80 passengers were drowned August 24 when the s.s. *Kwanglee* foundered and sank near the Shantung coast. The vessel belonged to the Chengkee Shipping Company and was on its way to Tsingtao from Shanghai.

Hugo Sandor, manager of the Land Investment Brokerage and Mortgage Company and Director of the Asia Realty Company, accompanied by Mrs. Sandor, departed from Shanghai last week for a holiday in Japan.

The United States Department of Labor is preparing to deport 20,000 aliens this year. Secretary Doak estimated that these deportations, together with voluntary departures, will more than equal the number of immigrants.

Announcement was made during the week that Andres Bakker of the Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co., Shanghai, and Miss Margaret McCue, formerly connected with Millington, Ltd., had proceeded to Hongkong where they were to be married.

Some thirty American missionaries, mostly Mennonites, stationed at Tamingfu, Hopei, have been freed from a precarious situation through the defeat of the bandits under Liu Kuai-tang, who had threatened to hold the missionaries as hostages.

Members of the editorial staff of *The Shanghai Times* presented their "chief", G. Burton Sayer, with an English silver cigarette case on the occasion of the latter's leaving the service of said paper to become Information Officer to the Shanghai Municipal Council.

A ban on the importation of coca leaves has been requested by the National Opium-Suppression Commission in a communication to the Ministry of Finance. It is pointed out that the leaves constitute the principal substance for the manufacture of cocaine.

Six boxes of clothing and two boxes of curios belonging to Lin Yung-fang, former manager of the Kiangnan Dock, who disappeared on August 4 when a defalcation of more than $110,000 was discovered, have been ordered detained by Judge Hyui of the First District Court.

The new eight-million Dollar liner *President Hoover* sailed from San Francisco Friday afternoon, August 24, for Oriental ports. Her passenger list numbers nearly 900 in all classes, with her first cabin and special class accommodations filled to complete capacity.

A National Newspaper Exhibition, the first of its kind to be held in China, will be opened in Nanking on October 10, under the auspices of the Native Products Museum. The preparations are in charge of Hsiang Shih-yuan, editor of the *Chih-Kiang Daily News*, Hangchow.

Richard C. H. Lim, a Chinese barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple and research student in international law and relations in the London School of Economics (University of London), was awarded a scholarship in the Geneva School of International Studies at Geneva recently.

Announcement has been made through a *Reuter's* message from Paris of the engagement of Tsuyee Pei, manager of the Bank of China, to Miss Aileen Tsiang, daughter of Tsiang Lu-fu, Chinese Charge d'affaires at Rome. Both Mr. Pei and Miss Tsiang are natives of Soochow.

An airplane belonging to Carlowitz and Company made a forced landing at Nanking on the grounds of the Reconstruction Commission during a trial flight August 29. The machine landed uninjured, but the tennis court together with several trees on the ground were seriously damaged.

Y. L. Lee, of Canton, returned to China last week via Siberia after a year's absence in the United States, most of which time he was a student at Columbia University, Mr. Lee recently resigned from the vice-presidency of Lingnan University, Canton, to become general secretary of the Canton Y.M.C.A.

Wu Kun-wu, Councillor of the Judicial Yuan, and Hsu Mo, Director of the European-American Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have been appointed as Chinese members of the Sino-French Commission for the interpretation of the Agreement recently entered into for the rendition of the former French Mixed Court.

Dr. and Mrs. Claude C. Douglas and their daughter, Charlotte, of Los Angeles, California, are at present on a tour of China. Dr. Douglas is professor of Greek and New Testament Literature in the University of Southern California. Miss Douglas is under a five-year contract to teach in Eiwa Jo Gakko, Yokohama, Japan.

Dr. Richard Mayer, who was secretary of the German Legation at Peking in 1913-1914, and who figured in a sensational capture and escape episode in the early days of the war, has been appointed chief of the Eastern Department in the Foreign Office at Berlin in succession to Dr. Trautmann, who is to be appointed Minister to China.

The Examination Yuan announces that an examination for pilots will be held in Shanghai on October 1. Candidates from the five ports of Shanghai, Tsingtao, Ningpo, Wenchow and Foochow coming under the Shanghai district will be admissible. According to present regulations governing the pilotage examinations, foreigners possessing the requisite qualifications may sit for the examination.

Teng Yen-ta, alleged Chairman of the Third International Party in China and active Kuomintang leftist, who was arrested at his residence recently by the Shanghai Settlement police in compliance with a request from the Chinese authorities, is reported to be now detained at the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief in Nanking following the extradition order from the Special District Court.

Trade Commissioner John J. Eurhardt, who has been for the past three years in charge of tne Mukden office of the United States Department of Commerce has joined the office of the American Commercial Attache at No. 3 Canton Road Shanghai as special industrial machinery trade commissioner.

M. Paul Reynaud, the French Colonial Minister, plans to visit the Far East in the autumn. He will leave Marseilles on September 11 for Singapore, from where he will proceed to Batavia to study conditions in the Netherlands East Indies. Then he will go to Indo-China for a month, after which, at the invitation of the Government of Siam, he will visit Bangkok. M. Reynaud will fly back to Paris from Bangkok.

Word has been received at St. Columban's Mission, Shanghai, that the Rev. Sands was taken prisoner by Communist bandits in Hupeh on August 16. He was captured on his arrival at the mission at Yo Kow. Four men with revolvers came along in a boat--the whole country being under water—and took him prisoner. After he had been taken, boatloads of Communists came to the mission and looted everything.

Judge Li in the First District Court August 26 adjourned the hearing of the case in which a claim is made against the China National Aviation Corporation by Mrs. Ying Sung-sze and Ying Yung-sung, widow and son of the late Walter Wen-lung Ying, who was killed in a crash of a plane of the defendant corporation last December. The court made the suggestion that the parties should try to came to an amicable settlement.

The state burial of Tan Yen-kai, the late President of the Executive Yuan and formerly chairman of the National Government was scheduled to take place Friday, September 4, President Chiang Kai-shek and various leading Government members and party officials being in attendance. The Tan mausoleum is located in the suburbs of Nanking and its magificence is second only to the Sun-Yat-Sen Mausoleum on Purple Mountain.

After being held by the police since March on a communist charge, Pao Fang-chow, Cantonese hypnotist and head of the Hypnotism Society at 176 Range Road, was released on bail last week pending further trial by the First District Court. T. S. Lea, Assistant Municipal Advocate, stated that the accused had been a bona-fide resident of the International Settlement for 14 years, and, as far as was known to the police, was a law-abiding Chinese.

A Good Roads Conference and Exhibition will open in Shanghai, Saturday, September 12. Suitable buildings on a site in the French Concession have being erected, with three entrances, namely one on Avenue Petain, another on Route Ghisi and a third on Route Herve de Sieyes. The exhibition will continue until October 2 and will be the first good roads meeting ever conducted in China. It is being supported by national, provincial and municipal authorities.

The Canton Government is reported to have written to the Government of Macao informing them of the fact that the late Kan Woon-cheong (former Treasurer of the Chung-shan District) was in possession of a sum of $300,000 belonging to the Chungshan District Government at his residence which was destroyed in connection with the recent Flora Fort explosion. The Canton Government alleges that this huge sum is missing and could not be found in the debris. It wishes to seek the co-operation of the Macao Government for its recovery.

A large number of Americans and friends of other nationalities attended a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham at the American Consulate General on Monday, afternoon, August 31 from 6 to 7:30 o'clock in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Charles B. McVay, Jr., who are departing shortly for the United States. Admiral McVay, who has been in command of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet for the past two years handed over command to Admiral Montgomery Meigs Taylor on Tuesday, Sept. 1. Admiral Taylor while in Shanghai will reside at the China United Apartments.

Chinese Elected President of Nanking Theological Seminary

The *Chinese Recorder* notes that at its meeting on May 20-22 last the Board of Managers of Nanking Theological Seminary elected Rev. Handel Lee President of the Seminary. He will be the first Chinese president of said institution. Rev. Handel Lee was born at Kiangningchen, near Nanking, in 1886. He graduated from Nanking University in 1912 and from Nanking Theological Seminary in 1916. From 1916 to 1921 he was pastor of the Second Street Methodist Church in Wuhu. He then studied two years in the U.S., receiving the degree of S T B. from Boston University in 1922 and that of M. Th. from Drew Theological Seminary in 1923. During his second year in the United States he was Chinese Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions. On his return to China he took up the pastorate of the Ku-I-Lang Methodist Church in Nanking, a position he held for eight years.

The CHINESE NATION

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

In Korea Before the Russo-Japanese War

Undiplomatic Memories by William Frank Sands, Whitlesey House. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. New York: 1930.

"Undiplomatic Memories", written by the first American "career" diplomat to be sent to the Far East, paints a colorful, absorbing and keenly analytical picture of what went on behind the scenes during that epochal period in Korean history just preceding the Russo-Japanese war.

Sands began his career in the Far East as second secretary to the American legation in Tokyo during Grover Cleveland's second administration and was shortly afterward transferred to the American legation at Seoul and still later resigned temporarily from the diplomatic service in order to accept the position of adviser to the Korean Emperor.

Although Sands' book is enlivened with such a wealth of personal anecdotes that it would make entertaining reading to anyone only casually interested in this part of the world, it is with the play of rival foreign diplomatic policies and their ultimate effects in reshaping the map of eastern Asia that the author is primarily concerned.

The book contains a vivid chapter describing the murder of the Korean queen who in 1894 had incurred the hatred of the Japanese legation because of her opposition to Japan's annexation program. The murder was instigated and planned by the then Japanese minister, Viscount Miura, and was carried out by Japanese assassins disguised as Korean officers. So barefaced had been Miura's coup and so contrary to the policy of his predecessor, Count Inouye, that European chancelleries asked embarrassing questions and Japanese public opinion was aroused. Viscount Miura and some forty other suspected conspirators were placed on trial.

The author points out that "It was proved and admitted at the trial and recorded by the trial judge in the Hiroshima court that the accused had plotted the violent death of the queen, that they had entered the palace to accomplish their purpose and that Viscount Miura had urged them to kill her; but this curious judicial decision pointed out that there was no evidence to show that 'any of the accused actually committed the crime originally meditated by them.'"

Sands thoroughly condemns the system of "concession diplomacy" that prevailed in Korea during the decade prior to the Russo-Japanese war. "The cause of Korea's disappearance as an independent nation was land rivalry between Japan and Russia," he states, adding that, "The reason why no co-operation was possible among the other nations to prevent the issue being tried by war, was the concession system of diplomacy. European nations were still under the influence of the eighteenth century era of territorial empire building and where they were not prepared to seize land they must at least have monopolies. If monopolies were out of the question it was necessary to create an interest in the territory of backward peoples by special concessions in one form or another."

Viscount Miura was succeeded by Kato Masuo whom Sands describes as "the mildest of men, too mild probably for the group to whom Hayashi, his successor belonged."

Gonsuke Hayashi, who was minister to Korea just prior to the Russo-Japanese war, the author sums up as "coldly calculating and rigidly consistent....Everything he did in his suave but icy way tended to eliminate an obstacle and I do him no wrong I think in placing him in the Miura school of politicians, with far greater intelligence and diplomatic skill than Viscount Miura. Every move that Hayashi made was consistent with a policy of ultimate annexation."

In still another chapter Sands refers to Hayashi as "sphinx-like, inscrutable, impeccable but icily courteous, and rarely failing in the severely correct attitude." "When he did," he goes on to say, "he made haste to remedy it openly. Underneath, however, he was aggressive and provocative, not haphazard, but each move marked out in advance and intentional. He was either the most impersonally perfect public servant and party man that ever was, or he was what I think he was: a convinced annexationist himself, hardening a party sentiment at home to a definite war policy. I doubt that he was anybody's tool. I think that he saw no way out of the Korean impasse but war; that he did not believe co-operation among the powers possible under the existing trend of diplomacy; that, in consequence, neutralization of Korea could not lead to any satisfactory result, but would only leave Korea free to sink still lower in the morass of official incompetence."

In sharp contrast to Japan's steadfastness and consistency of policy in Korea, her principal foreign rival, Russia, was firm and vacillating, sympathetic and arrogant by turns. As Sands puts it, "If the Japanese seemed to have a policy, definite down to the last detail, hard and hand polished, Russian diplomacy seemed as inchoate as our own and even less tangible than ours, for at least John Hay's mind was rigidly made up that under no circumstances should the United States get into trouble in the Far East. One could never be sure that the Russian enigma had anything so definite as a negation in sight. Nobody knew which of the things Russian diplomats did were devilishly subtle and which were simply inept and meaningless, with no relation to anything. We all thought they must mean something."

In this diplomatic atmosphere of mutual distrust and studied aggrandizement, Sands ambitious policies for educational, economic and political reform in Korea were fore-ordained to failure. With the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, he resigned his post as adviser to the Emperor for by that time it had become apparent that Korean dignitary was doomed to become a puppet of Japan.

Socialist Propaganda in a Novel

Seven Days, by Andreas Latzko. Viking Press, New York. $2.50.

This novel is a translation from the German and Eric Sutton has rendered into excellent English a powerful and fascinating story. The book is plainly and candidly a work of propaganda, socialist propaganda, but this detracts not at all from its value and strength as a well constructed, gripping novel.

Baron Mangien on Christmas eve leaves his family in Hamburg to spend Christmas with his mistress in Berlin. Within 24 hours the body of a man is found on the pavement outside the house of Mimi Brenken, the face unrecognizable but on the body the elegant clothes and papers of the Baron.

Karl Abt, a poor workman, with a grievance against the Baron, a large employer of labor, sees him entering the house of Mimi and decides to have his vengeance. In return for a quiet tongue he demands that the Baron put on his sweaty, work-stained grey flannel shirt and live as a workman for three days while he, Abt, gets into the Baron's fine clothes and lives the life of a Baron for three days. The violent and sudden death of Abt spoils the plan and leads to a variety of complications.

In the beginning the story is complicated and involved but the telling improves and the interplay of a variety of forces is cleverly done and brings to a climax, between Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve (Seven Days) the life stories of several families. It is clever, dramatic, powerful and real, and gives a revealing picture of life in Germany under the Republic in upper and lower strata of society.

Dr. Landau is a living and moving character, magnificently done.

READERS of *The China Weekly Review* who may be interested in obtaining copies of any books which have been reviewed in these columns, may obtain them by sending their orders in care of *The Review*. If obtainable in Shanghai the books will be mailed immediately at retail prices prevailing in Shanghai, or if not obtainable here, they will be ordered from the publishers abroad. Send orders or inquiries to Book Editor, *The China Weekly Review*, 38 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai

A Guide Book for Exporters

Advertising and Selling Abroad, by F. R. Eldridge. Harper & Brothers, 202 pages.

At a time of business depression when business men of all nations are looking everywhere for possible outlets for their surplus products, Mr. Eldridge's book will be of real interest to those looking for possible markets outside the borders of their own lands. Written primarily for American business men in the United States who are contemplating entering the field of foreign trade, or for those who are dissatisfied with the results they have obtained and are beginning to reappraise their efforts, this work has much in it of value to nationals of other countries and to those Americans who are already engaged in one way or another in promoting American trade in the Far East.

Mr. Eldridge, speaks with authority in his field. He is at present the Executive Vice-President of the American Manufacturers Export Association, and formerely was Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in the United States Department of Commerce. He has lived in Japan and China, both as a government official and businessman, and he has travelled extensively throughout the world but principally between Tokyo and Bombay. His book is filled with illustrations from his personal experiences in the East, which makes it doubly interesting to the local resident who can recognize many of the recorded incidents as being actually true of business life in this part of the world.

How to formulate a foreign sales campaign and then how to carry it out by means of foreign advertising, the best way to reach the foreign dealer, creating consumer demand, whether to have agents, travelling representatives or foreign branches; these are a few of the vitally important export problems which are discussed. A very interesting appendix gives several examples of actual advertising campaigns which have been used successfully in foreign markets and illustrates concretely the principles which the author discusses in the main body of the book.

At times the elementary nature of sections of the book make one wonder what sort of people it is who are running the export departments of American business, if they must be talked to in this manner. However, after one has had the privilege of seeing some of the letters written by business men in an effort to get orders in a foreign country it is easy to realize that many of them have still to learn the first principles of their job. Competition in foreign markets is becoming more and more intense and the inefficient are dropping by the wayside. A careful reading of this book and the adoption of the ideas and practices recommended therein should help many a firm to do that extra amount of business which means the difference between success and failure.

J. M. ALLISON.

When Wall Street Talks

They Told Barron, or Conversations and Revelations of An American Pepys in Wall Street, edited and arranged by Arthur Pound and Samuel Taylor Moore; Harper and Brothers, New York, 1930.

This volume is made up of the notes of the late Clarence W. Barron, publisher of the *Wall Street Journal* and for many years the leading American financial journalist. Without changing the rough, unfinished style in which Barron left his notes, the editors have published selections from his recordings of intimate conversations with the men who controlled the finance and industries of America. Despite the somewhat hodge-podge manner in which the notes are thrown together, the book is of consuming interest and will probably be a source book for biographers and historians of finance for many years to come.

Barron, who died in 1928, was a journalist known to have the interests of big business at heart, and for this reason the tycoons of Wall Street were willing to talk to him with the greatest freedom. Their conversations reveal how the stock market was manipulated up or down, how profits were concealed to fool labor unions and tax collectors, how fortunes were made and lost in an hour, and how the little fellow was inevitably caught.

A few main principles stand out clearly through the 350 pages of Barron's miscellaneous notes, although the author himself would stoutly deny some of the implications to be gained. The inevitable conflict between the interests and points of view of capital and labor, for instance, is one of the themes which seems to protrude unknown to the capitalist spokesmen or to their recorder.

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

The value of financial reporting on the highest plane is clearly exemplified in the notes. The *Wall Street Journal* examined carefully into the assets and liabilities of any large company whose stock was offered to the public, and corporations that were not able to show tangible assets sufficient to justify their claims were duly exposed, or subjected to the worst criticism Barron could give—that of silence.

Both sides of the fight between Wall Street and Henry Ford are duly related by the Wall Street journalist, and Barron is generous enough to give Ford full credit for his wonderful success without the aid of Morgan & Co. Barron was always careful to record the conversations of any man who extolled the benefits of actually producing goods. He was no enemy to paper profits, but he liked better the man who made his money by actually supplying the public with merchandise. On this score, Ford was more admirable to him than Durant, who made $30,000,000 in Wall Street without producing an automobile.

Some of the conversations are delightful, due to their intimacy and informality. A Chicago architect told Barron how Mrs. Jack Gardner, wealthy and dignified Boston society woman and art collector, could swear when occasion demanded. She was prevailed upon to open her beautiful art collection in Boston to the public. On one occasion a party of tourists were wandering through her home, examining the rare treasures to be found. One of the rubber-neckers, while examining a choice oriental curio, began punching it with a hat pin. Mrs. Gardner, who chanced to be standing near by, became furious, and exploded with: "Jesus Christ, woman, this is no bargain counter!"

The volume is supplied with a good index and informative footnotes, which add materially to its value as a source book. G. V. A.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The *Bulletin* for July issued by the International Association Against Narcotics makes a reference to the Opium Conference held in Shanghai 22 years ago and gives a summary of the progress that has been made in narcotic suppression since that time.

Seymour C. Y. Cheng is the author of a book issued by the Columbia University Press entitled "Schemes for the Federation of the British Empire", It contains all the important schemes for the federation of the British Empire which have been advocated by publicists and statesmen from 1850 to the present time. It deals with the historical background of the forces of separatism, the movement for unity, the proposals for reorganization on a federal basis, pro and con, and the feasibility of these proposals.

Mrs. Jane Perry Clark in a book entitled "Deportation of Aliens from the United States to Europe" (Columbia University Press) states that the United States is sending out of the country somewhat less than 20,000 "undersirable" foreigners each year. She explains the law that governs their going, and the various reasons for "undesirability", such as "moral turpitude", "liable to become a public charge", radical activity, etc. She also describes the border situation from personal experience, and the various means of "illegal entry" into the country. The actual process of deportation is then explained, from the apprehension and arrest of the alien through the stages of detention and decision as to what country he is to be sent, to the final arrival in Europe.

Who's Who in China

Huang Chin-tao, engineer and government official; born at Amoy, Fukien, 1888; received his early education at Anglo-Chinese College, Amoy; came to Tientsin in 1906 to study mining and metallurgical engineering at Pei-Yang University; after graduation in 1910, he went to study mining and metallurgy at Columbia University, U.S.A. receiving E. M. and M. A. degrees in 1915; after his return from America, he served as engineer and department head of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works from 1915-19, and was transfered to Tayeh Works and Mines to take charge of the Blast Furnace Plant. Chemical and Testing Laboratories, Stone Quarries and coking plant from 1919 to 1923; he was made managing director and engineer-in-charge of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works from 1923-30; also served as technical adviser to the Hankow Municipal Government in 1929; appointed senior technical expert of the Ministry of Industries and concurrently, co-director of the Mines Department of the same Ministry in 1931; member of American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Chinese Engineer of Mining and Metallurgy; address: Mines Department, Ministry of Industries, Nanking.

Huang Chin-tao

黃金濤

黃金濤字清溪，年四十三歲，福建廈門人，曾在廈門英華書院天津北洋大學及美國哥倫比亞大學畢業，習採鐵冶金，得有工程師及碩士學位，民國四年回國，充漢陽鋼鐵廠工程師，及化鐵股股長計五年，九年充大冶廠鐵冶金總工程師，試驗新購化鐵爐及所屬各機廠，並管理煉鐵煉焦檢驗採石各工程計五年，十四年任漢陽鋼鐵廠廠長兼主管工程師，十八年兼漢口市政府工程顧問，二十年任實業部簡任技正，兼鐵業司幫辦，

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An Emphatic Denial from Eugene Chen

The following telegram was received by *The Review* dispatched from Canton September 2, at 4.25 p. m.

J. B. Powell,
Editor—"China Weekly Review."

Snow's reference to me in article reprinted in last issue of "The Review" is an unmitigated lie. I have never lived in Shameen, under a British passport or otherwise, for two days or any other period of time. Is it the set purpose of "The Review" under your editorship to lie and to repeat lies about me? *EUGENE CHEN* (Seal).

NOTE BY THE EDITOR—The article by Edgar Snow, correspondent for *The Consolidated Press* pertaining to Shameen, the foreign concession at Canton, appeared in various American newspapers practically a year ago. When Mr. Snow, who recently returned to Shanghai from India, was informed of Mr. Chen's complaint, he stated that the information for his statement was obtained from two supposedly well-informed foreigners in Canton. Mr. Snow stated however, that in the event he was misinformed, that he was glad to tender his apologies to the Canton Foreign Minister.

Mr. Snow's article containing the reference to Mr. Chen appeared in *The Review* on Aug. 29, being reprinted from *The New York Sun*. The statement to which Mr. Chen objected was as follows, "Sometimes, in emergencies, Shameen is still used. Eugene Chen, formerly Foreign Minister for the Nationalist Government, found his British passport convenient when for two days he is reported to have hid in Shameen while his enemies were scouring the alleys of Canton for him."

In reference to Mr. Chen's criticism of *The Review* for publishing alleged attacks upon him, our reply is that we obviously have no desire to give circulation to such attacks. Several weeks ago *The Review* reprinted certain charges against Mr. Chen which were circulated by the official *Kuomin* news agency from Nanking, but in that case there was also published in parallel columns, certain of Mr. Chen's attacks on Nanking officialdom, particularly Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his associates in the Central Government. As Mr. Chen now occupies public office and in his capacity as Foreign Minister of a rebel faction makes charges against a rival faction, he may except members of the rival group to reply. Since Mr. Chen is himself an experienced newspaperman, he should understand that these charges and counter-charges must inevitably find their way into the newspapers which make a serious attempt to follow the developments of the Chinese situation.

Alleged Foreign Communists Lodge Appeal at Nanking

Dr. F. Wilhelm and T. T. Loh have lodged an appeal with the Nanking Supreme Court on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Vandercruyssen (generally referred to as Noulens) the two alleged foreign Communists who were recently turned over to the military authorities by the Second Branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court in Shanghai and who are now being held in Nanking. The points made as a basis for the appeal are: Article 19 of the new Consititution provides that only persons in military service shall be tried by a military court, the exceptions being when martial law prevails or if the area is a bandit suppression area—two conditions which do not apply to this case, according to counsel for the accused. The point is also made that the appeal is not on a question of jurisdiction, but on the point of law. The appellants claim that it is contrary to the rendition agreement that a prisoner should be handed over to the military authorities merely on the basis of a dispatch, and therefore ask that the application for extradition should be dismissed.

In the meantime all documents and papers seized in Shanghai by the local police in the possession of the two accused are being translated into the Chinese language and are to be used as evidence against them. The documents are being carefully studied by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and officials of the Central Kuomintang headquarters in Nanking.

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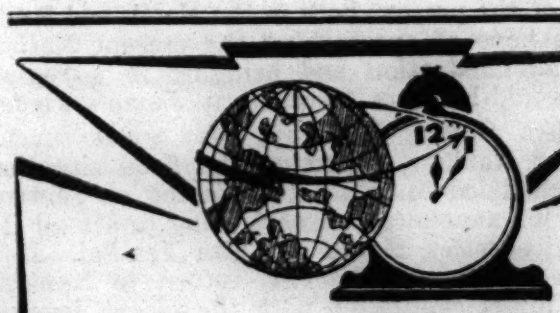

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SOUTH CHINA POLITICIANS WOULD WAR DESPITE FLOOD-FAMINE CATASTROPHE

(Continued from page 6)

What commitments Canton made for these advances are not known, but one report alleged that Canton had pledged the revenues of the southern end of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Canton claims her actions were justified owing to Nanking's employment of German military advisers, plus Nanking's extensive purchases of German munitions. In addition to Japan's alleged connivance in the Canton rebellion there is also the established fact of Japan's meddling in the affairs in the North in connection with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's return to Shansi province. Gen. Yen was transported from the Japanese port of Dairen in South Manchuria in a Japanese military airplane directly to Paotao in northern Shansi. The Shansi militarist is reported to have paid the Japanese aviator the sum of 25,000 yen for the service, but obviously Gen. Yen Hsi-shan could not have departed from the closely guarded Japanese zone at Dairen in a Japanese military airplane without the connivance of the Japanese military authorities. While much of the evidence regarding the intrigue of the Japanese General Staff in Chinese affairs is circumstantial, there can be no questioning the fact that the Japanese military clique is hostile to the Chinese Central Government and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, a matter which is discussed elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*. In order to offset the nationalistic activities of the Nanking Government, particularly in respect to Japanese interests in Manchuria, the Japanese General Staff is playing a desperate game at the present both in the North and South in the hope of overturning the present Nationalist administration and bringing in a regime that would be more favorable to Japan's wishes.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who spent several days at Hankow inspecting the flood situation, was scheduled to return to Nanking on September 3, his announced purpose being to attend the funeral services of the late Tan Yen-kai. It is believed, however, that his return to Nanking has a direct connection with the recent developments in the South. Although the Central Government forces engaged in the anti-Communist campaign in southern Kiangsi have not succeeded in capturing the red stronghold at Juichin, located near the Kiangsi-Fukien border, *Kuomin* reports from Nanking and Nanchang during the week have claimed important successes on other sectors. A report on September 1 claimed that the 12th red army under Lo Ping-sui had been defeated and 1,200 bandits captured. It was claimed that a force of some 20,000 Communists are surrounded in the mountainous regions in the vicinity of Yungfeng, Hingkuo, Yutu, Juichin, Huichang and Ningtu and shortly will be defeated. The Communist leader Li Ming-jui made an attack on Kanchow in southern Kiangsi but was driven off. It was also claimed that another red leader, Ho Lung, who has been operating in western Hupeh and was threatening Hankow was defeated at Fanghsien. A further red leader, Kuang Chih-huan, operating in eastern Hupeh was also claimed to have been defeated at the town of Chishui, following which he fled to Yingshan in western Anhwei. The leading red force of 20,000 which the Government reports claim are surrounded in the mountainous regions of south-eastern Kiangsi are commanded by Chu Te, Mao Tse-tung and Hsiang Ying. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek declared in the course of an address at a Kuomintang meeting in Nanchang on August 25 that the bandit-suppression campaign "had entered its final stage with the reds fighting desperately like animals at bay."

Although the military situation in the North has again become stabilized with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang back on the job after his long illness, the so-called Yen-Feng problem is still causing complications. Although Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has demanded that Yen Hsi-shan be forced to leave China, the complicated situation in Shansi provinces has made the enforcement of Gen. Chiang's decree a difficult proposition. The military conference in Peiping which was called by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in the last week of August apparently was not able to solve the Yen-Feng riddle. According to a *Kuomin* report from Peiping on Sept. 1 the military conference agreed that Yen and Feng "should of their own accord leave Shansi at once." Also it was suggested that Feng might be treated "more leniently" than Yen Hsi-shan due to the fact that Feng allegedly has not been meddling in political affairs recently. Hsu Yung-chang, acting chairman of the Shansi provincial government is still in Peiping. In the meantime Gen. Lei Chung-tien, an ex-Kuominchun divisional commander in Kansu province has executed a coup d'etat and imprisoned Gen. Ma Hung-pin, the chairman of the Kansu government. A report from Nanking claimed that Lei Chung-tien had been instigated in his action by Gen. Shih Yu-shan, who was responsible for the recent unsuccessful revolt against Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in Hopei province. Owing to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's inability to take any direct action in connection with the new situation in Kansu, the Central authorities at Nanking have instructed Gen. Yang Hu-cheng, chairman of the Shensi provincial government to deal with the Kansu coup. A recent dispatch from Lanchow, capital of Kansu, stated that Ma Wen-chu, another ex-Kuominchun commander, had been made acting chairman of the province. Martial law restrictions have been withdrawn in the Peiping-Tientsin district, a dispatch from Peiping announcing that peace and order "had been completely restored" following the liquidation of the Shih Yu-shan adventure. In further reference to the Shansi situation, reports from Canton claim that large sums of money have been remitted to Yen Hsi-shan for the purpose of enabling the Shansi leader to re-establish his position and organize another coalition against Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and the Central Government.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

According to a report current in Chinese circles in Shanghai, Gen. Hsiung Hsi-hui, garrison commander at Shanghai has been recommended as chairman of the Kiangsi provincial government. Gen. Hsiung is a native of Kiangsi province and long has been a close associate of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

The *Party Bulletin* issued by the Canton Kuomintang group continues to demand the resignation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. An undated report received in Shanghai this week declared that Gen. Chiang "has consistently refused to repent of his sins and illegal acts," hence there is no other course open for him except resignation. Sun Fo, late Minister of Railways at Nanking, who is now associated with the Canton group charged in an address delivered in Canton that Gen. Chiang's campaign against the Communists "had been a flat failure," hence it was necessary for Canton to broaden its campaign for

the elimination of both the Communists and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Mr. Sun also declared that the peace proposals sent to Canton had been "flatly" turned down and that there can be no peace until Gen. Chiang resigns.

Another issue of the Canton *Party Bulletin* (also undated) referred extensively to Nanking's recent peace proposals, declaring that if Nanking was sincere in the peace proposals that delegates should be sent to Canton for a definite discussion. Canton rejected the invitation to send her delegates to Shanghai due to the fact that Shanghai is under the jurisdiction of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. The declaration closed with the oft-repeated demand for the resignation of Gen. Chiang.

The *Central Press*, a news agency in Canton on August 26 mailed out a denial that Madame Sun Yat-sen had sent peace proposals to Canton. The message declared that since Madame Sun Yat-sen is opposed to the "dictator-ship" of Gen. Chiang, she never would consent to assist in any measures designed to bring about a compromise between Nanking and Canton.

Another dispatch by the *Central Press* at Canton stated that the Canton "National Government" had dispatched large sums to Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, hence "all is set for the coming campaign against Hsuchowfu and Nanking." The telegram claimed further that Gen. Han Fu-chu, head of Shantung is favorable to Canton and will join in the campaign. It was claimed that Canton expects little resistance from Ho Chien when Southern forces invade that province, but strong resistance may be expected from the Central Government's forces in central and northern Hunan in the vicinities of Changshan and Yochow.

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Hongkong, August 26, (5 P. M.)—Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the Canton "National Government" is now engaged in the preparation of strong protests to both the American and German Governments concerning recent arms shipments to the Chinese Central Government at Nanking. The contents of Mr. Chen's notes has not yet been divulged.

Various public organizations in Canton yesterday petitioned the Canton "State Council" to lodge a strong protest with the German Government on account of the recent arms shipments to the Nanking Government.

***

Hongkong, August 26, (5 P. M.)—The Canton Government announced today that twenty regiments of Kwangsi troops consisting of approximately 30,000 men are now ready to launch an offensive against the Central Government's forces in Hunan province. The Kwangsi forces will be commanded by Gen. Bei Tsung-chi. Although the date of the contemplated drive has not been announced, it was rumored that the order may be issued on September 1. Gen. Chen Chi-tang has again issued orders for the commandeering of more than 100 vessels of various types for service in connection with the transportation of the Kwangsi forces from the upper reaches of the West River for mobilization at Wuchow and Samshui. It is Gen. Chen Chi-tang's plans to utilize the Kwangsi forces also for the defense of the East River District of Kwangtung against a possible invasion of this section by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops operating from Fukien province. Gen. Chen Chi-tang's troops will be used for the defense of Canton city where an elaborate trench defense system has been constructed.

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Hongkong, August 26, (5 P. M.)—The Canton "National Government" today authorized the donation of $100,000 toward the relief of flood victims at Hankow.

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Hongkong, August 28, (4 P. M.)—Prominent members of the Canton "National Government" including Ku Ying-fan, Sun Fo and Teng Tse-ju have invited Li Shih-tseng, Yu Yu-jen and Chang Chi to visit Canton for a preliminary discussion of terms for a peaceful adjustment of the Canton-Nanking controversy. It is understood that the invitation was telegraphed to Chang Chi, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Nanking, who initiated the peace discussions.

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Hongkong, August 28, (4 P. M.)—The budget of the Canton "National Government" which was made public today shows that Kwangsi province faces a deficit of $1,000,000 after paying military expenditures amounting to $2,000,000. Gen. Chen Chi-tang, head of the Canton military, requires an appropriation of $6,000,000 monthly for financing his troops. The sum of $11,000,000 is set aside to cover the construction of fortifications in the Canton district.

***

Hongkong, August 30, (4 P. M.)—Wang Ching-wei, leader of the left Wing in the Kuomintang, who has been sojourning in the British Colony for a considerable period, presumably on political "sick leave" departed from Hongkong yesterday. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wang and a large staff of secretaries who had accompanied him to Hongkong. The party proceeded back to Canton by way of Macao where they conferred with the veteran statesman Tang Shao-yi, who is head of the Chung-Shan model district, located near Macao.

According to a report from Canton this morning, Wang Ching-wei was welcomed back to Canton by Gen. Chen Chi-tang, Sun Fo, Teng Tse-ju and Ku Ying-fan.

As a result of the compromise between the Canton factions evidenced in the return of Wang Ching-wei to his political duties, it is reported that Gen. Chen Chi-tang, head of the Canton Military and Gen. Li Tsung-jen, head of the Kwangsi faction, are now engaged in the drafting of a proclamation wherein the Canton "National Government" will reject Nanking's recent peace offer.

***

Hongkong, September 1, (5 P. M.)—The Canton Kuomintang, at a session held this morning, appointed the well known labor leader Ma Chiu-chun, to a position on the Canton "State Council."

***

Hongkong, September 1, (5 P. M.)—As a result of an important military conference held in Canton an understanding has been reached between Gen. Chen Chi-tang, head of the Canton military and Gen. Li Tsung-jen of the Kwangsi forces whereby several regimental commanders of the Kwangsi army are to be given important posts in the Cantonese army. It is also understood that some of the Kwangsi regiments of the so-called Fourth Group Army stationed at Wuchow, Kwangsi, are to be transferred immediately to the suburbs of Canton for later transferrence to the East River district. It is understood that these transfers are to be made as soon as ships are available for the moving of the troops.

Hsiao Fu-cheng, prominent member of the Canton group, declared in the course of an interview today that Canton expects to begin hostilities in Hunan province about September 12 and that severe fighting is expected to develop in the vicinity of Hengchow and Yochow.

***

South China Morning Post, Hongkong, (August 22)—Canton report states considerable apprehension exists among members of Chamber of Commerce,Seamen's Union and Honan Union of Mechanics as result of spreading of report that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has purchased a large quantity of munitions and poison gas from Germany for use in campaign against Canton....Canton organizations circulate entire country protesting against action....Report alleging Chiang Kai-shek and employed 100 German chemical advisers apparently originated with some anti-Chiang faction in Shanghai....Canton papers publish editorials strongly criticising Germans for permitting action....Canton report claims Chiang Kai-shek's recent visit to Shanghai closely associated with Canton situation; alleged Chiang held conference with German advisers regarding plans for campaign against Canton; talk revived of military expedition into Kiangsi and Hunan; believed Chiang making active plans for drive from Fukien, but stated will require at least two weeks for Gen. Chen Ming-hsu to move 19th Route Army from Kiangsi to Fukien; alleged that a number of Chen Ming-hsu's intelligence officers who have been in Hongkong have secretly left for Fukien recently; believed Chen Ming-hsu will shortly issue statement on his position in respect to Canton-Nanking controversy....Gen. Chen Chi-tang enlists 10,000 troops in Kwangsi for purpose of creating a new regiment, cost defrayed from Canton treasury....Canton Government decides to create several new "training divisions" to be commanded by Generals Miao Pei-nam and Chang Tse-ying....Gen. Bei Tsung-chi decides to form a new "model army" out of Kwangsi "people's guards," to be led by officers from Nanning Military Academy....Canton announces that new Cigarette Sale Monopoly Bureau to be established before end of month, probably headed by Lu Hong-man, hoped to obtain revenue of $500,000 in place of present revenue of $300,000....Canton rejects resignation of Lin Yu-kai, Finance Minister....Canton paper, *Nam Chung Po* claims report correct that Eugene Chen arranged for employment of 10 Japanese military advisers at salary of Yen 1,000 monthly; hoped Japanese advisers will offset Nanking's employment of Germans....Claimed

Wang Ching-wei's German physician has advised him to remain in Hongkong due to critical state of Wang's health.

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South China Morning Post, (August 24)—Canton report states that real explanation of Canton's indignation over the German arms issue was due to fact that Canton had ordered the munitions and paid over $250,000 on the contract, but Gen. Chiang Kai-shek learned of the deal and protested to Germany causing the Germans to divert the shipment to Shanghai....Cantonese officials highly indignant, causes anti-German posters to be put up in Canton streets; officials call secret meeting to consider boycott of German goods in South China; stated however, that resentment is stronger against Chiang Kai-shek than against Germany; Eugene Chen studying question and reported to be drafting protest....Gen. Chen Chi-tang holds conference with Li Tsung-jen, Yu Hon-miao, Li Yeung-ching, Heung Hong-ping and Tang Shen-chi about plans for northern expedition, following conference they inspect Canton fortifications....Canton claims Ho Chien still favorable to South and willing to co-operate against Chiang; claimed Ho Chien has recommended Gen. Hu Feng-cheung as garrison commander in southern Hunan; claimed Hunanese commander, Chan Tieh-kin's brigade of 3,000 men favorable to Canton....Reported some 400 of Gen. Chang Fa-kwei's "Ironsides" have appeared at Hengchow, Hunan....Gen. Chen Chi-tang claims he is now enlisting 50,000 new recruits, Government defraying expense amounting to $1,800,000....Eugene Chen announces that he will not make any official statement on his visit to Japan until he has conferred with Government Council; denies intrigue.

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South China Morning Post, (August 25)—Report from Canton states that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has appointed Generals Ho Ying-chin and Chu Shao-liang commanders of the Central Government forces to invade Kwangtung province; result this information Gen. Chen Chi-tang hastening preparations for defense of North and East River Districts; Gen. Chen Chi-tang has made arrangements with Generals Li Tsung-jen and Bei Tsung-chi for concentration of large forces of Kwangsi troops at Wuchow and when needed they will be brought to Canton for defense purposes; Canton appropriates further large sum for strengthening forts in vicinity of Canton river as defense against possible invasion from Fukien, will use heavy guns recently imported from abroad; Gen. Chen Chi-tang appoints Gen. Miao Pei-nan former Ironside division commander as leader of the 1st Training Division; Gen. Miao's previous post as Chief-of-Staff of 1st Group Army Corps to be filled by another appointee; Gen. Chen Chi-tang now actively increasing his force by four new divisions to be known as the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Training Divisions; new force to consist of about 13,000 men; Canton arranges to remit $500,000 to Yen Hsi-shan as initial mobilization fund; further $500,000 to be sent when Yen and Feng issue ultimatum against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; third payment of $1,000,000 will be remitted North when Northern allies occupy Peiping and Tientsin; first payment of $500,000 remitted to Wang Ching-wei at Hongkong who arranged for its transmission direct to Yen Hsi-shan; Canton report claims that three Nanking planes flew over outskirts of Canton on reconnoitering expedition; Canton pursuit planes chased Nanking bombers back to Kiangsi-Hunan border; Gen. Chang Wei-chang, head of Canton aviation bureau recalls his planes from Shiukwan for defense of Canton....Ma Chiu-chun, prominent labor organizer affiliated with Left Wing of Kuomintang, returns to Canton from trip to Japan and America; Wang Ching-wei prepares to return to Canton duties....Canton report states Hu Han-ming released but not permitted to depart from Nanking; stated Hu Han-ming and Chiang Kai-shek held two hour conference when Gen. Chiang was in Nanking; Canton doubts whether Hu will accept important position in 4th Plenary Session of Kuomintang in October....Canton tobacco and cigarette dealers hold secret conference to make plans for resisting new taxes and creation of monopoly bureau; stated cigarette factories in Kwangtung will also resist Government's plans; Canton paper, *Wah Kiu Yat Po* states that after creation of Cigarette Monopoly on September 1 that branch bureaus will be opened in Swatow, Kongmoon, Pakhoi and other coastal ports; that creation of monopoly is necessary in order to raise military funds; merchants discontinue importation of leaf tobacco from abroad.... Chancellor Ma Chun-wu of Kwangsi National University arrived in Hongbong to protest to Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung against plans of Generals Li Tsung-jen and Bei Tsung-chi to reorganize the university.

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South China Morning Post, (August 26)—Canton claims that Gen. Chiang Kia-shek and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang have reached a new understanding to abandon plans for peaceful settlement of Nanking-Canton complications and will use forceful measures; as result Gen. Chen Chi-tang commandeers 100 boats for transport of Kwangsi troops from Wuchow to Canton for defense of East river district; stated serious apprehension exists in Swatow district due to fear of Nanking invasion of Kwangtung from Fukien; East River district now garrisoned with two divisions under Gen. Chen Chi-tang, but in case of invasion by Nanking, Canton will call upon Kwangsi for help; considerable troop movements in Swatow district and Gen. Chen Chi-tang calls important military conference; believed that Gen. Chen Chi-tang has yielded to demands of Generals Hsu Chung-chi, Chang Fa-kwei and Kwangsi militarists for war action; return of Wang Ching-wei to Canton from Hongkong also intensifies war atmosphere ....Canton "National Government" involved in serious controversy with tobacco dealers over proposed creation of Cigarette Monopoly Bureau; officials call meeting of all dealers and manufacturers in order to explain situation; believed that merchants will yield to Government's demands as Government charges merchants with resistance on political grounds, believed that Government will ultimately "farm-out" the tax to guilds for collection; claimed Canton now deriving revenue of $605,000 from restaurant and amusement tax; claimed that Canton merchants have imported large quantities of foreign-made cigarettes in order to defeat monopoly plan; amount imported stated at 1,000 cases daily or total of 4,500 cases since August 21, all being placed on market at very low prices; merchants demand protection of native industry; Canton Finance Ministry forced to rescind certain taxes on cotton yarn.... *Canton Gazette* publishes text of District Autonomy Law.

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South China Morning Post, (August 27)—Canton announces personnel of Committee for inaugurating District Autonomy; Mayor Theng Tin-koo delivers speech commending new system and Civil Governor Lin Yi-chung ordered to make inspection trip to observe working of new scheme; special school to be established for training persons to carry out plan....Gen. Chen Chi-tang orders all officers to return to their posts before September 1 when Canton "National Government" may announce beginning of invasion of Hunan; stated Chen Chi-tang's own regiments have reached Ichang in southern Hunan while Gen. Yu Han-miao departing for Shiukwan to direct troop movements; Canton claims to have 40,000 troops ready to cooperate with 20,000 Kwangsi troops in Hunan invasion; first real battle likely to be fought at Yochow although Nanking's front lines are at Hengchow; Canton does not consider Hunanese resistance serious; stated Canton prepared to spend $10,000,000 in campaign; Gen. Li Tsung-jen orders construction of smokeless-powder factory at Wuchow; Canton report states Fukien commanders Chang Chen and Liu Woo-ting have mobilized their forces on Fukien-Kwangtung border· Gen. Miao Pei-nam has resigned from 1st Group Army Corps to devote his entire attention to training new troops; claimed that Gen. Tsai Ting-kai of 19th Route Army secretly arrived in Hongkong from Kiangsi; report of Nanking planes visiting Canton now denied; Canton denies that Madame Sun Yat-sen has sent peace proposals to Canton leaders....Canton report claims Yen Hsi-shan plotting with Wu Pei-fu to join Northern coalition.

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South China Morning Post, (August 28)—Canton "National Government" decides to take advantage of Nanking's embarrassment due to flood situation to launch drive into Hunan; Canton's 1st and 2nd Group Army Corps ordered to concentrate at Shiukwan while large supplies of gasoline sent to Shiukwan for use of Canton aviation squadron....Canton military conference decided upon distribution of forces in forthcoming campaign; Canton claims Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has commandeered three steamers for transporting troops directly to Swatow; claimed Chiang also transporting large numbers of Shantung troops southward for use in war on Canton; Chen Chi-tang increases garrison at Swatow also reinforces troops on Kiangsi-Kwangtung border; Canton arsenal working double shifts and monthly expenditure increased from $180,000 to $280,000; Canton fish merchants hold meeting to protest against new taxes; Gen. Chang Wei-chang, head of Canton aviation department orders daily reconnoitering flights over Kiangsi-Kwangtung and Kwangsi-Hunan borders to prevent surprise attacks of

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Firm **Business Done 500,000 Shares**
September 2

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Aug. 31	Tues. Sept. 1
23½	11⅛	1.00	Adams Express	14½	14½
182¾	102¾	*6 00	Allied Chemical & Dye	111¼	112
42¾	18⅜	2.00	Allis Chalmers	24	24¼
129¾	89⅞	4.00	American Can	92⅜	93
51¾	21¼	—	American &ForeignPower	28¼	28¼
31½	11	—	American& For. Power W.	16⅛	Unq.
58½	24⅜	2.00	American Smelting	31⅜	31½
201¾	156½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	171⅜	172⅝
132¾	102⅛	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	111½	111
80¾	40⅜	3.00	American Waterworks	Unq.	48
43¼	18¾	1.50	Anaconda Copper	24¾	24½
87⅞	43½	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	45	46⅜
70⅜	33¼	2.00	Bethlehem Steel	39⅝	39⅞
76½	47	*3.00	Borden Company	58¾	Unq.
30¾	14½	1.00	Borg Warner	19¼	19⅜
45⅜	20⅝	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	20⅞	20⅜
131½	52⅛	6.00	Case J. I.	62¼	63
54⅛	27½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	34⅜	35
25¾	12½	1.00	Chrysler	22¼	22¼
20¾	9¼	*.30	Cities Service, Co.	10½	10⅜
45⅞	20⅝	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	30	30
16⅞	6	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	8	7¼
12	6⅞	.40	Commonwealth &Southern	8⅛	8
2¾	1⅜	—	" " warr.	1½	Unq.
109⅝	82⅛	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	93¼	94
12	5	—	Continental Oil	10	9¾
86⅝	55⅜	*3.00	Corn Products	65¾	66¼
5⅞	2⅛	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	3	2⅞
78¾	61½	4.00	Drug Incorporated	73¾	74½
107	71	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	85½	85¼
185¾	118	*5.00	Eastman Kodak	142	142¼
61	31⅛	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	37	Unq.
38⅜	11⅝	2.50	Fox Film "A"	14½	14¾
54¾	36	1.60	General Electric	40⅝	40⅞
56	43	3.00	General Foods	50½	50⅞
48	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	36	36⅜
84⅛	42	5.00	General Railway Signal	47	49
38¾	19	—	Gillette	19	19
42½	21	2.50	Gold Dust	27⅝	27⅜
20⅞	8¼	—	Goodrich Rubber	12¼	12⅝
52¾	30⅝	3.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	41	41½
22⅝	10	1.00	Granby	Unq.	11½
62½	27¾	4.00	International Cement	Unq.	31½
4	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	1⅝	1⅝
60½	37	2.50	International Harvester	37	38
20½	9½	.60	International Nickel	12¾	12⅞
38¾	18¾	2.00	International Tel.& Tel.	28¼	28⅝
80¾	40⅝	3.00	Johns Manville	51¼	51½
31½	14¾	1.00	Kennecott	17⅜	17⅛
27¾	14½	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	15	14⅝
91¾	60½	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	67½	68
63½	36⅛	3.00	Loew's: Inc	49¾	51
21¼	11⅝	—	Lorillard P Co. (com.)	17⅛	17
19	8⅛	—	Ludlum Steel	12	Unq.
29¼	15¾	—	Montgomery Ward	20¼	20
40⅞	20	4.00	Nash Motors	25¼	25⅜
14¾	6⅛	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	8⅜	8⅝
132¼	69	6.00	New York Central	69⅜	71¼
11	4⅜	—	North American Aviation	7¾	7⅞
54⅞	38	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	46	Unq.
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	6½	6⅜
50¼	19⅝	2.50	Paramount—Publix Corp	39	Unq.
54	38¼	3.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	39	40
8½	4⅞	.20	Pennroad Corporation	5⅛	Uuq.
16⅝	4¾	—	Phillips Petroleum	9⅞	9¼
96½	72	3.40	Public Service of N.Jersey	80½	80⅝
27½	12	—	Radio Corporation	19⅝	20¼
24½	11¼	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	15	15⅝
53	20⅜	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	48⅞	49
63¼	44⅞	*2.50	Sears Roebuck	55½	56¼
10¼	4½	—	Shell Union	5¾	5¾
23⅜	10⅛	—	Simmons Company	Unq.	14⅞
26½	13⅞	2.60	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	19¼	19¼
54½	36	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	44	43⅜
88⅜	55⅛	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	63¼	63¼
52½	30⅝	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	40½	40⅜
36¼	18	2.00	Texas Corporation	26¾	26½
55¾	29⅛	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	35½	34½
18	6⅜	.40	Trans America	7	7
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	50½	51½
205⅛	137	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	144	142½
38⅞	20⅞	—	United Aircraft& Transp't	27½	28¼
31⅛	16⅛	.75	United Corporation	22½	22⅝
37½	25⅜	1.20	United Gas Improvement	28⅞	28⅞
20⅜	10⅛	—	U.S. Rubber	13⅜	13½
152⅜	83⅛	4.00	U.S. Steel	87½	88
76¾	23⅛	—	Vanadium	Unq.	28⅜
20⅜	4¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	9¾	10
107¾	56⅛	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	63⅜	63
72⅝	54⅜	2.40	Woolworth	69⅝	69¾

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Northern troops; Canton claims that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will not dispatch 19th Route Army into Kwangtung due to fear soldiers will desert and join Canton....T. C. Lee, president of Canton Municipal Bank announces plans for construction of new building costing $500,000; Kwangsi will also reorganize provincial bank with capital of $500,000 to be supplied by Canton.

Chinese in Difficulty in Mexico and in Chile

The Chinese Consulate at Nogales, Mexico, which is on the Mexican-American frontier and directly across from the American town of Nogales in Arizona notified the Chinese Legation in Mexico City August 29 that 1,000 homeless Chinese are concentrated along the border. Arrangements are being made to permit the fugitives to enter the United States where they will be able to reach vessels which will take them back to China. The Mexican immigration authorities have announced that they may refuse to grant the Chinese permission to cross the border without passports unless each pays G.$50.

Sam Young, the Chinese Minister, stated in Mexico City recently, that apparently all Chinese in the State of Sonora would be compelled to leave Mexico forthwith. A well organized anti-Chinese committee is intent on driving the Chinese out of Mexico, resorting to violence if necessary. It is estimated that 7,000 Chinese in Sonora and Sinaloa will be affected.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Chile has telegraped to Shanghai that nine out of ten Chinese in that country are without employment. The telegram requests that no more Chinese should go to that country for the present.

American-Oriental Finance Co.'s Quotations

1931 High	Low	Div.	Stock	Price Mon.	Tues.
60	42	5.00	Amer. Sugar Ref.	53½ bid	55¼ bid
295½	101½	4.00	Auburn	134½	137½
25½	14	1.90	Bendix Aviation	22¾	23⅜
52½	21⅛	3.00	Caterpillar Tractor	23½	22¼
62¾	40⅜	2.50	Continental Can	48¼	48
18	6¼	—	Coty, Inc.	7⅛	7⅛
23	14⅞	1.00	Diamond Match	19⅛	18⅞
74⅜	34⅛	6.00	Elec. Auto Lite Co.	39¾	39¼
60¾	30⅛	1.00	Elec. Power & Light	39¼	40
7	5¾	.222†	F'damental Trust "A"	6⅜	6⅜
7¼	6	.30†	F'damental Trust "B"	6⅝	6⅝
73⅛	52⅞	4.00	American Tank Car	56¾	56¾
16¼	7	—	Int. Printing Ink	11½ bid	11½ bid
43⅞	21½	3.00	Mack Trucks	29¾	29½
83¾	56⅝	2 80	Nat'l Biscuit	58⅛	58⅛
50¾	26¾	2.60	Nat'l Dairy Products	34¾	34⅞
39¾	18⅜	—	Nat'l Cash Register	27¼	27⅝
90¼	56¾	10%	North American Co.	68¾	68⅛
58½	31⅞	2 50	Otis Elevator	36¾	36½
65¼	38⅝	5.00	Safeway Stores	64¾	65⅝
67¾	48¼	4.00	United Corporation	22½	22⅝
36¾	13½	1.00	U. S. Realty & Imp.	14¾	14⅞

† — Interim DIV.—6 months

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

August 27, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	77	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	100	5.00
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	65	9 60
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	106¼	4.65
Chile Government	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	25¼	—
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	75½	8 53
City of Yokohama	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	100	6.00
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	65¼	10.31
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	62½ bid	—
Greek Government	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	85	7.16
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	105¼	6 03
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	99⅞	7 01
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	23⅞	—
Nord Railway Co.	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	105¼	6.08
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	95	5.88
Oriental Development Co.	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	93⅝	5.98
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	107	6.45
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	67	—
Republic of Finland	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	73	7.96
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	16	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	66	9.79
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	56¼	—
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	57	—
Toho Electric PowerCo. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	99½	6.53
Tokyo ElectricLightCo. (Japan)	6 % June 15, 1953	83½	7.55
Ujigawa ElectricPower Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	100	7.00
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	44⅝	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	24	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	45⅞	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn Shares)	79	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	39½	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	20	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp.	Common Stock	28⅜	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	61½	—
CubanDominicanSugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	10	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	8	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	39	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	75¾	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913/60	66	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	64	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	43½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	45½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	78	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	26½	—
TientsinPukowRailway	5 % 1908/09	19	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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Japan's Hand in the Recent Korean Riots

(Minneapolis, Minn., Tribune)

The serious riots which have broken out in Manchuria against Korean settlers probably do not have their roots in any real aversion, on the part of the Chinese, to the unfortunate Koreans themselves. A much more plausible explanation would be that the riots merely represent a flare-up of anti-Japanese sentiment, and that the Koreans happen to be the innocent victims mowed down in a feud of many years standing.

The Chinese, it should be borne in mind, are still intensely resentful over that treaty clause of 1915 which gave Japanese subjects the legal right to acquire land in south Manchuria for purposes of agriculture, industry or trade. They have long resisted every Japanese effort to make the clause effective and yet they have accepted the infiltration of Koreans, whom they ordinarily do not think of as Japanese, with considerable equanimity. The Koreans, as a result, have been swarming into Manchuria and developing and irrigating its lands and China has only recently seemed to sense the fact that they are Japanese subjects and that as Japanese subjects they are setting a precedent which strengthens and bulwarks the hated treaty clause.

The Chinese, in other words, have probably been attacking Koreans not because they are Koreans but because their presence has suddenly conjured up the specter of a Japan insisting on its treaty rights in Manchuria. The Chinese, as a rule, are disposed to be tolerant of the Korean and to regard him with that fellow feeling which one self-styled victim of imperialism regards another.

The Korean revolutionary is always warmly greeted in China, and thousands of Korean settlers have moved into eastern Manchuria with no threat of violence having been made against them. But if China is henceforth to think of the Korean in terms of Japan and the treaty rights of Japanese subjects in Manchuria, the era of peaceful toleration may have ended. Just at present the Korean settler, who would like nothing better than to be omitted from the feud, seems to occupy a hazardous and entirely unenviable position.

Chinese and Japanese Discuss Wanpaoshan Incident Further

The Foreign Commissioner at Harbin, Chung Yu, who returned from Kirin recently, when interviewed by press representatives at Harbin stated that several unofficial meetings had been held by him and the Japanese authorities at which a discussion took place regarding the Wanpaoshan incident and that the evacuation of both the Japanese policemen and the Korean farmers from the Wanpaoshan district was the only result arrived at, all the other questions in connections with the incident, including the status of Koreans in Manchuria, being left to be discussed at official meetings to be held in the near future.

In addition to contributions by the Harbin Women's Association for the benefit of Chinese sufferers in Korea, another sum of 2,000 silver dollars has been remitted by said organization to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Korea as a further contribution to the sufferers there.

The report submitted by Wang Yung-pao, Minister to Japan, on his investigations concerning the anti-Chinese riots in Korea was released August 26. 119 Chinese were killed, approximately 370 injured, and 82 missing, according to the report. The casualties were distributed among the following areas:—Heijo or Pingyang and surrounding districts: 112 killed, 163 injured, 63 missing; Jinsen: 2 killed, 22 seriously injured; Chemulpo: 19 injured; Seoul: 140 injured; Gensan: 3 killed, 21 injured, 19 missing, 2 drowned (while trying to escape from the Korean mobs); Fusan: 5 injured; Shingishu: 2 killed, at least 5 injured.

Investigations into the damage to Chinese property are not yet completed by the Chinese consular officials. According to estimates, however, the losses sustained by the Chinese are approximately as follows:

At Heijo: 2,545,000 yen; Chemulpo: 117,000 yen; Jinsen: 90,000 yen. Over 60 Chinese shops at Seoul were looted and destroyed, and the property of over 140 Chinese damaged.

The report states that at Jinsen, when the Chinese consular representative demanded that the Japanese police be armed and reserves mobilized to cope with emergencies, the local Police Chief replied that he was unable to do so without orders from a superior authority. The police did not begin to arm themselves until the morning of July 5 when 17 gendarmes arrived from Seoul, dispersing the Korean mobs by firing blank cartridges.

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, July 6.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 1,000	*Pls.*	3,500
Aluminium Sheets		,,	86
Canned Asparagus		,,	26
,, Fruits		,,	59
Coffee		,,	10
Hides, Cow		,,	188
Ink, Printing		,,	62
Newspapers, Old		,,	945
Oranges, Fresh		,,	974
Oats, Rolled		,,	11
Soap, Palmolive		,,	19
Sulphur Black		,,	196
Lemons, Fresh		*Pcs.*	3,750
Machines, Sewing		,,	6
Motor-cars		,,	3
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:			
For Motor Cars & Trucks		,,	40
Cotton Singlets		*Doz.*	41
Varnish		*Galls.*	266
Chocolate		*Lb.*	144
Motor-cars, Parts of		*G. Units*	5,207
Machinery, and Parts of		,,	65,913

ADEN MARU, July 7.

(Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Tobacco, Leaf		*Pls*	27,560

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, July 8.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S. S. Co. Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Bronze Powder		*Pls.*	101
Cobalt, Oxide of		,,	4
Milk, Evaporated		,,	219
Oats, Rolled		,,	17
Rubber Tires:			
For Motor-cars		*Pcs.*	57
Artificial Silk and Cotton Underwear		*Doz.*	41

PRESIDENT JACKSON, July 8.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:			
Yellow, Chungking	*Bls.* 10	*Pls.*	9.76
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:			
Shanghai	*Bls.* 10	*Pls.*	9.68
Silk Piece Goods		,,	1.40
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow		,,	278
Egg Albumen, Dried		,,	390
,, Yolk, Dried		,,	329
Antimony Regulus		,,	840
Brassware		,,	11
Bristles, Assorted		,,	118
Feathers Goose		,,	51
Hair, Human		,,	186
Intestines, Pig, Salted		,,	16
Oil, Wood		,,	458
Seed, Sesamum		,,	1,680
Wool, Sheep's		,,	166
Skins, Goat, Untanned		,,	1,120
Soapstoneware		,,	19
Tails, Horse		,,	74
Kittysols		*Pcs.*	721
Hats, Hemp		,,	7,200
Skins, Lamb, Untanned		,,	1,800
,, ,, Plates, Tanned		,,	50
Skin Mats, Kid		,,	3,250
,, ,, Sheep		,,	208

BINTANG, July 8.

(Agents: East Asiatic Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 8,566	*Pls.*	29,864

DANWOOD, July 8.

(Agents: Canadian Trading Co.)

Timber, Softwood:			
Merchantable		*Sup ft.*	915,407
Ordinary, Sawn		,,	1,600,735

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, July 10.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 800	*Pls.*	2,800
Hemp Twine		,,	3
Steel, Tool		,,	8
,, Structural		,,	301
Canned Asparagus		,,	26
,, Awabi		,,	242
,, Fruits		,,	23
Borax		,,	889
Oranges, Fresh		,,	104
Paper, Bond		,,	178
,, Printing (Woodfree)		,,	30
Milk Sugar		,,	37
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral		*Galls.*	3,340
Lemons, Fresh		*Pcs.*	84,500
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:			
For Motor-cars		,,	201
Rubber Inner Tubes:			
For Motor-cars		,,	186
Typewriters		,,	21
Shoes		*Pairs*	1,668
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs* 440	*G. Units*	20,827
Machinery, and Parts of		,,	16,131

FRANCE MARU, July 10.

Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.

From U. S. of America.

Gum Resin		*Pls.*	4,618
Tobacco, Leaf		,,	22

TAIYANG July 11.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars		*Pcs.*	6
Rubber Tires:			
For Motor-cars		,,	223
Machines, Sewing		,,	11
,, ,, Old		,,	100
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:			
Sheets, Plain		*Pls.*	329
Ink, Printing		,,	9
Tobacco, Leaf		,,	20,339
,, Prepared		*Lb.*	533

TOKAI MARU, July 13.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green, Gunpower, Hangchow, etc		*Pls.*	34
Antimony Regulus		,,	410
Bristles, Assorted		,,	39
Feathers, Goose		,,	58
Nutgalls		,,	420
Oil, Tea Seed		,,	389
Oil, Wood		,,	894
Skins, Goat, Untanned		,,	666
,, Hare		*Pcs.*	20,000
,, Lamb		,,	6,000
,, Weasel		,,	21,100

NORDANGER, July 13.

(Agents Standard Oil Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral		*Galls.*	344,981

PRESIDENT CLEVLAND, July 14.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:			
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 15	*Pls.*	14.90
Silk, Raw, Filature:			
Wild, Antung	*Bls.* 50	,,	50.20
Tea, Green:			
Gunpowder, Ningpo		,,	346
Young Hyson, Hangchow		,,	7
Brassware		,,	13
Bristles, Assorted		,,	87
Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 100	,,	319
Egg Yolk, Dried		,,	68
Horsehair		,,	100
Skins, Dog, Tanned		*Pcs.*	1,800
,, Kid, Plates		,,	2,300
,, Lamb, ,,		,,	633
,, ,, Tanned		,,	1,900
,, Rabbit, Untanned		,,	20,000
,, Weasel, ,,		,,	7,000
Skin Mats, Lamb		,,	230
Tientsin Carpets:			
Over 100 feet square	*Hk. Tls.*		4,621
Under 100 ,, ,,	,,		3,386

KWANSAI MARU, July 14.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings:			
White, over 41 in. wide		*Yds.*	1,271
Cotton Raw	*Bls.* 1,300	*Pls.*	4,723
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:			
Sheets		,,	34
Tinned Plates, Plain		,,	2,143
Steel, Structural		,,	335
Grease, Lubricting, Mineral		,,	19
Tobacco, Leaf		,,	9,142
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral		*Galls.*	5,524

SILVERPALM, July 15.

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 1,400	*Pls.*	4,000
Brass Strips		,,	87
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:			
Tinned Plates, Plain		*Pls.*	1,504
Enamels		,,	18
Petrolatum		,,	281
Soap, Laundry		,,	84
Tobacco, Leaf		,,	18,213
Motor-cars		*Pcs.*	4
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:			
For Motor Cars and Trucks		*Pcs.*	90
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 60	*G. Units*	3,198
Machinery		,,	19,813
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of		,,	1,078

STEEL EXPORTER, July 15.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:			
Cobble Scraps		*Pls.*	300
Pipes		,,	249
Chains		,,	249
Sheets, under 1/8 in. thick		,,	2,182
Tinned Plates Plain		,,	5,292
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:			
Pipes		,,	205
Steel, Bamboo		,,	419
Cement, White		,,	468
Machinery, & Parts of		*G. Units.*	15,445

OREGON July 16.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Bristles, Assorted		*Pls.*	100

LOSSIEBANK, July 16.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 7,915	*Pls.*	28,064

PLEASANTVILLE, July 17

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat		*Pls.*	226
Grease Lubsicating Mineral		,,	65
Rubber Inner Tubes:			
For Motor Cars & Trucks		*Pcs.*	30
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:			
For Motor Cars & Trucks		,,	132
Enamels		*Galls.*	48
Lacquer		,,	114
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral		,,	62,167
Paints		,,	60
Timber:			
Pilings		*Sup ft.*	107,899
Softwood, Merchantable		,,	92,166

HANOVER, July 18.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 800	*Pls.*	2,800
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:			
Sheets		,,	1,512
Steel, Bamboo		,,	1,188
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:			
Sheets		,,	5,498
Asphalt		,,	9,422
Grease Lubricating, Mineral		,,	85
Tobacco, Leaf		,,	91
Wax, Paraffin		,,	232
Oil, Kerosene, in Case		*Galls.*	74,720
,, Lubricating, Mineral		,,	86,654
Machinery		*G. Units.*	13,893

TATSUNO MARU, July 18.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green, Gunpowder, Ningpo etc.		*Pls.*	84
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow		,,	100
Antimony, Crude		*Pls.*	420
Brassware		,,	106
Nutgalls		,,	504
Wool, Sheep's		,,	497

GOLDEN STAR, July 18.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America

Oil, Kerosene:			
American, in bulk		*Galls.*	26,500
,, ,, Case		,,	225,000
Gasolene, in Case		,,	200,000
,, ,, bulk		,,	26,500

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